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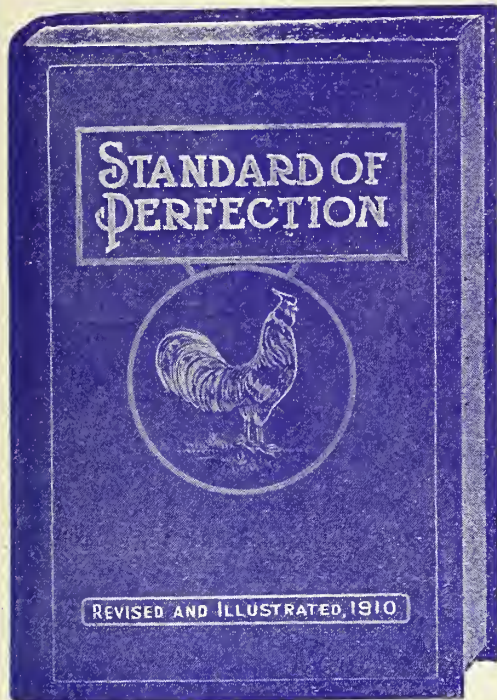
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KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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Day-old chicks; eggs by the setting or by the hundred. Large boned, vigorous cocks and cockerels, laying hens and pullets for sale from \$3.00 up. Address

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FOR THIRTY DAYS

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SPARTANBURG, S. C.

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Eggs from choice pens. A few fine males and yearling hens to spare. Tell me what you want and I will please. —J. & J. Poultry and Stock Farm, James L. Wood, Prop., R. F. D. 1, Pennsburg, Pa.

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Eggs for hatching from S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS and RHODE ISLAND REDS, from vigorous range-raised birds, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per setting. WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, fine type; pure white eggs, price \$3.00 per setting. A square deal to all.

O. M. HENDRICKS, . . . SELMA, ALA.

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THE ROCKWOOD FARM, BOX T NORWALK, OHIO

Doran's Gape Remedy

will positively cure the gapes. If it does not will return your money; 25c and 50c cans by mail. Circular free. Agents wanted.

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Eggs from a fine strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Write for prices.

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Eggs \$1.50 per 15. 20 yearling hens at \$2.00 each. Young stock a matter of correspondence.

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and Partridge Plymouth Rocks. At Nashville, Paducah, Shreveport and Columbus, Georgia, in strong competition my birds won 99 prizes, including 21 firsts, 23 specials and 10 silver cups. If you want stock quality, write me.

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R. D. 3, . . . ASHEVILLE, N. C.



Twice Told Tales

Funny Sayings of Funny People

Sambo was bemoaning the fact that he had forgotten to fasten the door of his chicken house the night before.

"Were they stolen?" he was asked.

"No; they went home."—Rural Life.

TO TELL A TURKEY'S AGE

"Casey," said Pat, "how do yez tell th' age of a tu-u-rkey?"

"Oi can always tell by the teeth," said Casey.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a tu-u-rkey has no teeth."

"No," admitted Casey, "but Oi have."—London Opinion.

Pendennis—Did you see Hooker when he came in from fishing?

Warrington—Yes; I was on the pier.

Pendennis—Were there any fish lying about him?

Warrington—No; he was lying about the fish.—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

Teacher (to new pupil)—"Why did Hannibal cross the Alps, my little man?"

My little man—"For the same reason as the 'en crossed the road. Yer don't catch me with no puzzles."—Exchange.

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE

Mrs. Newly Wedd: "Is this the taxidermist?"

Man on the Telephone: "Yes, ma'am."

Mrs. Newly Wedd: "You stuff birds, don't you?"

Man: "We sure do, ma'am."

Mrs. Newly Wedd: "Well, how much would you charge to come up here and stuff the turkey we're going to have for Thanksgiving dinner? I myself don't know how."—Woman's Home Companion.

"Uncle Jack," said a young lady, who was spending a few days in the country, "is that chicken by the gate a Minorca?"

"No," replied Uncle Jack, "he is a Leghorn."

"Why, certainly," said the young lady. "How stupid of me! I can see the horns on his legs."

—Farm and Home, London.

Champion Anconas

Winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Augusta and Columbus, Ga. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. R. L. DUDLEY, Columbus, Georgia.

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"BE HONEST AND YOU WILL BE LONESOME"

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Single Comb White Leghorns

GOOD ENOUGH TO WIN

17 firsts, 16 seconds, 5 thirds, 7 fourths, and 4 fifth prizes at the following shows during 1912-1913: Charlotte, Statesville, Morganton, Hickory, Shelby, Henrietta.

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Limited supply stock and eggs. Write quick.

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Fogg's Single Comb WHITE LEGHORNS

Will produce you fine exhibition birds and heavy layers.

Our baby chicks are the kind that LIVE, and eggs for hatching will produce that kind.

N. V. FOGG Box A Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Dillard's Buff Rocks

Eggs from my prize winning stock are reduced one-half in price. 1st pen, \$1.50; 2nd pen, 75c per 15. To make room will sell my last year's winners. Write your wants.

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My birds will stamp your flock with Magnificent Type.

EGGS from these Line-Bred, Stay White Orpingtons, 15 for \$15
46 prizes on a total of only eighteen entries. From pens other than above, eggs, \$10.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Write

HATTEMER WHITE ORPINGTON FARM, Fort Deposit, Ala.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS White Indian Runner Ducks

THE BEST THAT CAN BE BRED
1,000 Breeders. Exhibition stock. Eggs, day-old chicks and ducklings, and eight-weeks-old stock for sale at all times. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for catalogue.

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Partridge, Silver Penciled, Golden Barred. Madison Square Garden Champions 1906-7-8-9-10-11.

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Hillcrest Farms, . . . Oakford, Pa.

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Young Stock for Sale Oct. 1st
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Dept. IH, Knoxville, Tennessee

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Stock and eggs at half price. WATCH FOR OUR COCKERELS, THEY WILL WIN.
THE LAWRENCE FARM
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

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Twenty-five or thirty, one and two year old hens that I have been breeding from, to make room for young stock. Will sell for \$2.00 apiece.

R. B. Cleveland, - Spartanburg, S. C.

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S. C. Buff Leghorns EXCLUSIVELY

Nothing in my pens but the best, as proven by my winnings the past season. True Leghorn type and even color. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15.
J. WIRRON WILLSON, Spartanburg, S. C.



Twice Told Tales

Funny Sayings of Funny People

"What are the passengers looking out of the window for?" asked a nervous woman passenger on the train as the conductor came through.

"We ran over a cat, madam," said the conductor.

"Was the cat on the track?" she next asked.

"Oh, no, ma'am," assured the conductor. "The locomotive chased it up the alley."—Exchange.

TOO PERSONAL

The goose had been carved and everybody had tasted it. It was excellent. The negro minister, who was the guest of honor, could not restrain his enthusiasm.

"Dat's as fine a goose as I evah see, Bruddah Williams," he said, to the host. "Whar did you get such a fine goose?"

"Well, now, parson," replied the carver of the goose, exhibiting great dignity and reticence, "when you preaches a spechul good sermon, I never axes you whar you got it. I hopes you will show me de same consideration."—Tid-Bits.

MAKING RESTITUTION

"Patrick, the widow Maloney tells me that you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct?"

"Yes, your reverence."

"What have you done with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, your riverence."

"Oh, Patrick, Patrick! When you are brought face to face with the widow and the pig, on the great Judgment Day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?"

"Did you say the pig would be there, your riverence?"

"To be sure, I did."

"Well then, your riverence, I'd say, 'Mrs. Maloney, there's your pig'"—Baltimore Advocate.

A MAKESHIFT

"Look here, Mose, I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist Church?"

"Yaas, sah, I was. But I's bein' sprinkled into de 'Piscopal till de summer comes."—Life.

Swadley's Partridge Wyandottes

They have been bred in line for years. I have won more firsts than any Southern breeder. The first in the South to win over American, Asiatic, and English Classes on Cocks and Hens. Stock and eggs a matter of correspondence. State Director National Partridge Wyandotte Club. Reference Unaka National Bank.

R. A. SWADLEY, Johnson City, Tenn.

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For the months of June, July and August only, we will sell White Wyandotte, Columbian Wyandotte and S. C. White Leghorn Eggs at \$1.25 per 15; \$3.00 for 50; \$6 for 100. For Light Brahma Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.00 for 30. Address MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 26, Hammonton, Atlantic County, New Jersey.

S. C. White LEGHORNS

NO OTHER BREEDS

ADAM FISHER
Charlotte, North Carolina

Barrett's Blue Ribbon Strain and Imported

Mottled Anconas

the world's greatest layers. Eggs at half price. Write for mating list.

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L. M. BARRETT, Proprietor, MORRISTOWN, TENN
State vice-president of Ancona Club.

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T. L. LITTLE, Box 534, Camden, S. C.
President S. C. Branch A. P. A.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS WHITE ORPINGTONS AND BARRED ROCKS

Breeding stock now for sale at less than half their value. Eggs balance of season \$1.00 per 15.


C. A. MOXLEY - Taylorville, Illinois

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Eggs for hatching from my grand birds, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per 15.

Frank Riddle, City Court of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.



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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Vol. 10

Knoxville, Tenn., June, 1913

(Whole No. 109) No. 1

Prevention of Disease--Use of Disinfectants

By D. E. SALMON. D. V. M., U. S. Department of Agriculture



OWLS ARE liable to be affected by a considerable number of diseases, some of which spread rapidly through the flock and kill a large part of the birds. They may also be infested by various kinds of parasites, some of which live on the surface of the body and others in the crop, stomach, or intestines. These parasites are injurious because they take a part of the nourishment

which should be used by the bird to put on flesh or to produce eggs, and also because by their movements and their biting they cause irritation and inflammation of the parts which they attack.

The contagious diseases, which are caused by animal and vegetable germs, and the weakness and loss of flesh caused by the larger parasites to which reference has just been made, are the most important conditions which the poultryman has to consider in the endeavor to keep his birds in a healthy condition. These germs and parasites should be kept out of the flock by suitable preventive measures, because disease may be avoided in this way much more easily and cheaply than it can be cured. The aim in studying the diseases of birds is, therefore, to learn how to prevent such diseases rather than how to cure them.

There are some cases in which medicines may be advantageously given or applied to fowls, but as a rule when a bird becomes sick it is better to kill it, because the cost of the medicine and the value of the time required to carry out the treatment are greater than the value of the birds which are cured. Another reason for killing sick birds is that they may be affected by a contagious disease which before it is recognized may spread to many other birds in the flock. A third reason for killing is the fact that a bird being sick indicates that it is more susceptible to disease than the other birds of the flock, and in order to establish a flock which is able to resist disease such susceptible birds must be weeded out.

The greater the number of birds which are kept upon any farm or plot of ground, and the more they are crowded together, the greater is the danger from contagion and parasites, and the more important are the measures for excluding, eradicating, and preventing the development of these causes of disease.

How to Prevent Disease.

It is very important to start right and begin the flock with birds which are free from contagion and parasites,

and to put such birds upon ground which is likewise free from these causes of disease.

The best way to accomplish this is to get eggs from a flock which has shown no indications of contagious disease for at least a year; avoid putting these eggs in any packing such as chaff, oats, or cut straw which may be musty or moldy; wipe the eggs with a cloth wet in 70 to 80 per cent alcohol, and hatch them in a new or thoroughly cleaned incubator. The young chicks should be free from parasites and injurious germs of all kinds, and, to keep them in this condition, they should be put in new or clean brooders and permitted to run only upon

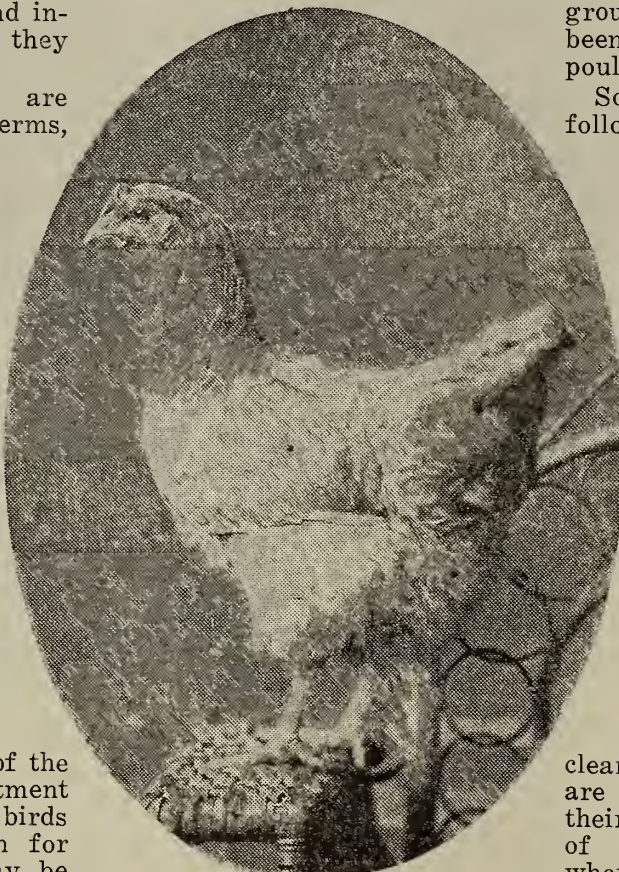
ground where poultry has not previously been kept or which has not been used for poultry for several years.

Sometimes these directions cannot be followed in all respects. If all the available ground has been recently used for poultry, the fowls should be removed from that part which is to be used for the new flock, a good coating of freshly slaked lime should be applied to the entire surface of the ground, and a few days later it should be plowed. It may now be cultivated three or four times with intervals of a week and finally sowed with oats, rye, or other grain. In a few months the greater part of the germs will be destroyed, but it is best to leave the ground unoccupied by fowls until a winter has passed, as the freezing and thawing of fall and spring is more effective than either continued cold or warm weather.

If the eggs must be hatched under hens instead of in the incubator, the problem of starting a clean flock is much more difficult. Hens are liable to harbor parasitic worms in their intestines and to scatter the eggs of these worms with their manure wherever they go. They generally have lice and mites hidden in their feathers, which pass to the young chicks immediately after the latter are hatched; and they may be the carriers of disease

germs even when they appear perfectly healthy. For these reasons the hens which are used for hatching should be selected from a flock that is known to have been free from other diseases than those caused by accidents for at least a year, and the individual birds of which are lively, vigorous, free from lice and mites, and producing a large number of eggs.

The hens selected for hatching should be well dusted with a good lice powder before they are given a setting of eggs; their nests should be made with fresh, soft hay or straw; and there should be a box of road dust, or sifted hard-coal ashes or similar substance, under cover, where they can dust themselves whenever they come from the



"ALICE"

Buff Orpington Pullet, bred by Maple Hill Poultry Yards, Lexington, Tenn. This pullet was hatched Nov. 27, 1912, and began laying April 27, 1913.

nest. When the young chicks are taken from the nest they should be carefully examined for lice. These parasites usually accumulate under the throat and upon the top and back of the head. If any are found, rub a little sweet oil, pure lard, or vaseline with the finger over the parts where the lice are. This kills the lice by obstructing their breathing pores and does not harm the chicks.

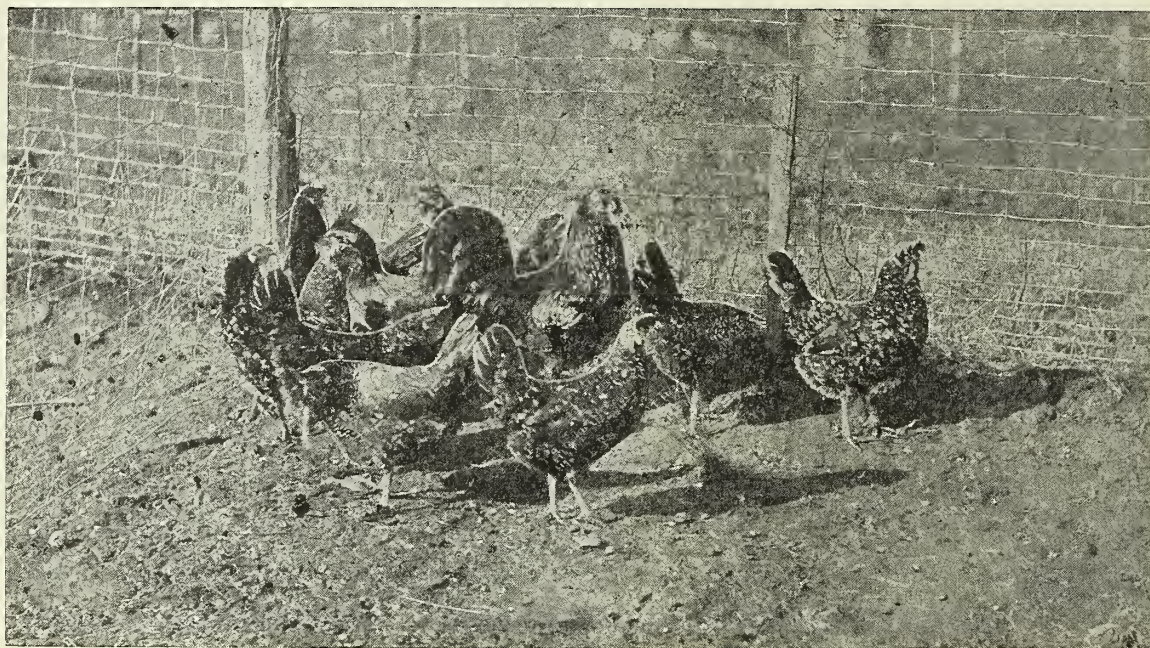
By beginning in this manner, a flock may be obtained which is practically free from disease germs and parasites, but in order to keep it in this condition the premises must be frequently cleaned and occasionally disinfected. There are a number of reasons for this. First, there are certain germs generally present in the intestines of healthy fowls and that are scattered with the manure, which when they are permitted to accumulate and become very numerous may cause outbreaks of disease; secondly, the germs of contagious diseases may be brought to the poultry yard by pigeons or other birds which fly from one poultry yard to another, or by mice or rats; thirdly, it is seldom that grounds are obtained for the poultry yard which are entirely free from infection with the eggs of parasitic worms and the spores of disease-producing microbes. To keep these germs and parasites from developing and increasing their numbers to a dangerous extent, the houses should be kept clean, the drinking fountains and feed troughs should be washed every day or two with boiling water or other disinfectant, and, if any lice or mites are found on the birds or in their houses, the roosts and adjoining parts

tin can having a perforated top like a pepper box, but with larger holes. A newspaper is spread on the floor to catch the surplus powder, the fowl is held by the legs, head downward, so that the feathers will loosen up and fall away from the body, and then the powder is dusted thoroughly through the feathers, especially under the tail and wings and about the neck and head. By rubbing the feathers slightly with the hand the powder will penetrate and form a coating over the skin, which is destructive to both lice and mites.

It is possible and practicable to keep a flock of poultry absolutely free from lice and mites, and this should be the aim of every one who is endeavoring to establish a successful poultry industry.

Disinfectants and Their Application.

Good disinfectants destroy the germs of contagious diseases, the external parasites, such as lice and mites, and the embryos of the intestinal worms. They should be thoroughly applied to the interior of the houses, worked into all the cracks and crevices, spread over the ceiling and the floor, the roosts, dropping boards, and nest boxes. At the same time, the feeding and drinking troughs should be disinfected by pouring boiling water into them and afterwards drying them in the sun. The disinfectants are most easily applied to the walls and ceilings with a spray pump or brush. As it is difficult to keep them from coming into contact with the face and hands, the more harm-



Prize-winning Anconas, owned by L. M. Barrett, Morristown, Tenn.

of the walls should be painted with a mixture of kerosene, 1 quart, and crude carbolic acid or crude cresol, 1 teacupful (1 gill). Or the house may be whitewashed with freshly slaked lime or sprayed with kerosene emulsion. The fowls should be dusted every three or four days with lice powder until these parasites entirely disappear, which should be within two weeks, if these measures are properly applied.

Lice Powders and Their Application.

Very good lice powder may be made at little cost by mixing fine road dust, 2 quarts, and tobacco dust, 1 pint. In place of road dust anthracite coal ashes well sifted may be used, and Persian insect powder or flowers of sulphur may be substituted for the tobacco dust. The important point is that all the ingredients should be in the form of a very fine dust.

A powder much recommended is made by mixing 3 parts gasoline and 1 part crude carbolic acid (90 to 95 per cent pure) and adding to this mixture slowly, while stirring, enough plaster of paris to take up all the moisture. It takes about 4 quarts of plaster of paris to 1 quart of the liquid. When enough plaster is added the mixture should form a dry, brownish powder. Those who make this powder should remember that gasoline is very inflammable and may cause an explosion if there is any fire near; also that crude carbolic acid of this strength may burn the hands, face, or eyes if it comes in contact with them.

Lice powders are best applied by putting them into a

less of these mixtures should generally be used. Ordinarily limewash made from freshly slaked lime is excellent and its properties are well known to all. In the case of an actual outbreak of virulent disease, it is well to add to the limewash 6 ounces of crude carbolic acid to each gallon, to increase its activity as a disinfectant.

The kerosene emulsion which is frequently used to destroy lice and mites may readily be converted into a disinfectant. To make the emulsion shave $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of hard laundry soap into $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of soft water and boil the mixture until all of the soap is dissolved, then remove it to a safe distance from the fire and stir into it, at once, while still hot, 2 gallons of kerosene oil. This makes a thick, creamy emulsion, or stock mixture. When it is to be used for killing lice in the houses 1 part of this emulsion is mixed with 10 parts of water. When it is to be used as a disinfectant add 1 quart of emulsion to 10 quarts of water and stir well; then add 1 pint crude carbolic acid or crude cresol and again stir until all is well mixed.

One of the best disinfectants is the compound solution of cresol, which may be purchased ready for use. It contains 50 per cent of cresol, and 1 pint of it added to 10 quarts of water makes a solution of the proper strength to apply to the houses or to spray over the ground. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid (1 pint carbolic acid to 10 quarts of water) is about equally efficacious. The choice between the two is a matter of convenience.

Treatment for Fowls During Hot Weather

By MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.



OT weather is very apt to place even the most energetic poultry keeper in a lazy mood. Who would not prefer getting under some cooling shade in preference to hustling when the thermometer is making its best endeavors to soar heavenward?

But certain matters must be attended to, and it is wiser to suffer a little inconvenience than to allow the fowls to go wrong for want of proper attention.

As a rule, the hatching season is not continued after June 1st, as the weather is too severe during the three summer months to make it profitable. In many cases, however, hatching is again resumed in September to get out small market stock for the early winter trade.

Dry-feeding is especially preferable for chicks during the summer, as wet or moist mash, if not quickly eaten up, will sour and bowel troubles result.

Plenty of green stuff must also be supplied, and at night, upon closing up the houses, a box of small grain should be placed in each house so that the chicks can help themselves at break of day. By this plan the chicks



S. C. White Leghorns, owned by A. J. Warren, Richmond, Va.

do not suffer for want of food, and are busy throughout the day.

The louse question is a serious problem during hot weather. But there need be very little trouble with lice if the proper methods are used the entire year. The plan adopted by the writer is to use tobacco stems for nest material for both the laying and the setting hens. The heat of the hen's body while on the nest will draw forth the strength from the tobacco, and no insects can live under such conditions. The strictest cleanliness must be enforced—lice thrive in filth, and will forsake clean quarters. If possible, clean up the droppings daily. Kerosene the roosts, and whitewash the ceiling and walls. Keep up this treatment from January to January, and there will be very little trouble from lice in summer.

When the chicks droop, and are inactive, it is a pretty sure indication that lice are at work. If the chicks are still in the care of the mother hen, it is best to dip a sponge in a vessel of kerosene oil, and then squeeze it until the oil ceases to drop. The oiliness will remain on

the sponge, and if this is then thoroughly rubbed over the breast feathers of the hen, and also under the wings, the feathers will receive a good, greasy coating. As the young chicks nestle under the mother hen, their heads and backs come in contact with the coating of oil, and in consequence all vermin on the little ones will be quickly routed. The treatment should be repeated every other day, so long as there are any signs of the presence of lice.

The drinking vessels, too, must receive careful attention during warm weather. Disease germs lurk in filthy drinking vessels. These pans, fountains, or whatever they are, should be thoroughly cleaned once a week, rinsed every morning, and supplied with fresh water at least twice a day. The vessel should be kept out of the sun, in a place as cool as it is possible to have it. Stale, warm water, will cause bowel troubles. Rusty iron placed in the vessels during the hot weather will act as a tonic.

Lastly, do not forget shade for both old and young stock. If there are no trees in the runs, provide artificial shade by means of canopies or tents.

Green food is of special benefit during summer. The fowls should have a plentiful supply each day.

At night the houses should be open in front, the windows and doors protected by one-inch wire netting. This will allow fresh air to reach the fowls, and will be the best disinfectant that can be given.

In short, do everything possible to keep the fowls comfortable. Good care in summer will mean successful molting in fall and a good egg crop in winter.

During the high prices of wheat, we began studying up some plan for a cheaper substitute, and at the same time one that would not too much lessen the good results which we always experienced with wheat. For the fowls we changed to oats, but the strong objection to the hulls, they being known to greatly irritate the crops, and being also informed of cases of peculiar sores in the mouths of hens fed on oats, caused, it is said, by a minute insect that lives and breeds in the hulls, we were rather timid about feeding them too freely. Finally we concluded to scald them; so at noon we measure the evening allowance in a pail, over which we pour a pail of boiling water. Then covering with a piece of burlap, we allow the grain to steep and swell for about two hours, when they are placed in a sieve and allowed to drain for an hour or two. This not only places them in the proper condition for feeding, but the bulk is increased and the hulls are softened. Besides, if any insects are quartered in the oats, the scalding water will kill them. The dust, too, that comes with the oats is allayed.

It is surprising how some writers think it a "good business policy to put fresh eggs in cold storage and then hold them for higher prices. It may be profitable work, and if these eggs were sold as storage eggs, there would certainly be no grounds to condemn the practice. But the truth is these stale or semi-decayed eggs are huckstered out as fresh. Not only is the consumer imposed upon, but all poultry raisers who are endeavoring to establish a strictly fresh egg trade are compelled to buck up against these sharks. It is surprising that these writers do not see the dishonesty attached to the business of storing away eggs when the prices are low, and placing them upon the market when eggs are scarce, thus competing with the strictly fresh article. This work of storing eggs is not done by poultrymen generally, but the hucksters who go out among the farmers and buy in all the eggs they can get—all ages and stages—and then they are kept several months before they reach the consumer.

Each year thousands of infertile eggs, tested from incubators the first week, go to market. Bakers especially are anxious to buy them. An infertile egg one week under the temperature of 103 degrees, is equivalent to an infertile egg kept two weeks in the pantry. It is a stale egg, but not necessarily a bad one. Usually, we feed these eggs in mash to our fowls and chicks, but we so often have applicants among poor people for them, that we do

not have many to use. We sell these eggs at half the price charged for fresh ones. We are opposed to shipping them to market for the same reason that we are opposed to preserving eggs, viz., they are not so good as the fresh article, and in market they would come in competition with the fresh egg. Yet we would rather eat a tested infertile egg than one that has been preserved in brine for several months, or placed in a refrigerator.

It is right that those engaging in poultry culture should be ambitious to make it pay. Too many, however, engage in the work only for the money consideration, and not for any special love that they may have for the fowls and the business. Unless a man is intensely interested, goes into it heart and soul, so to speak, he will not be careful, watchful and successful. "Love lightens labor." Success is built upon a foundation of love.

There are two articles of diet, especially for young chicks, in which we have great faith: bran and rolled oats. We place bran in little troughs in the brooders at night. The next morning the chicks at once begin feasting on it. Given in a raw state, bran regulates the bowels without physicing them. We have not had a loss from bowel troubles from the time we began feeding chicks that article of food. Twice a day we give a handful or two of rolled oats, dry, to each brooder pen of chicks, and they greedily eat it. There is no better bone and muscle food than oats, and in consequence we have not had a single case of leg weakness.

Fright will cripple the egg yield. There is no theory about that; it is a fact. Back in 1899 we were first taught that lesson, and we have had it proved ever since. At that time we were building an addition to our poultry house. This new pen adjoined a pen occupied by a flock of Leghorns and up to the time we began building, they were doing some fine laying. In putting up the frame work of the new pen we were compelled to do considerable pounding, and almost immediately our Leghorns shut off laying. For thirteen days they did not lay an egg, and then on the fourteenth day they laid one, but did not increase that number for over a month. It was certain that the fright occasioned by this pounding, and which was necessarily kept up for a week, did it.

The writer has been asked: "Which is the best place to locate and successfully manage a poultry farm?" Briefly put, we might say anywhere within 100 miles of a good city market. In the United States an egg farmer or enthusiast, naturally looks toward Boston, where brown eggs generally command the best prices. For white eggs and broilers and roasters, New York City is chosen. But it must not be supposed that even with the good prices these markets pay, that it is all profit to engage in business at those points. We would just as soon be located in the West, near a city, where feed is so much cheaper than in the East, as to be near Boston or New York. In the South where the winter climate is so mild, and where land is cheap, if near a city or on the line of a steamboat

or railway bound North, there is profit in both eggs and meat if an enterprising man is at the helm. For retail trade, and there is where the money is made, a large town or city nearby the farm, that is within easy hauling distance, will be better than shipping to any city at wholesale rates. Beginners must not alone select their location by the prevailing market prices. They must take into consideration the cost of land, lumber, grain, etc. It is not the amount of income alone that must be considered. It is what we have left after paying the bills that is of the most importance.

Has No Sense of Smell

In the dozen of Poultry Journals I take great delight in reading monthly I find many interesting items that I enjoy passing along. Here is a recent one:

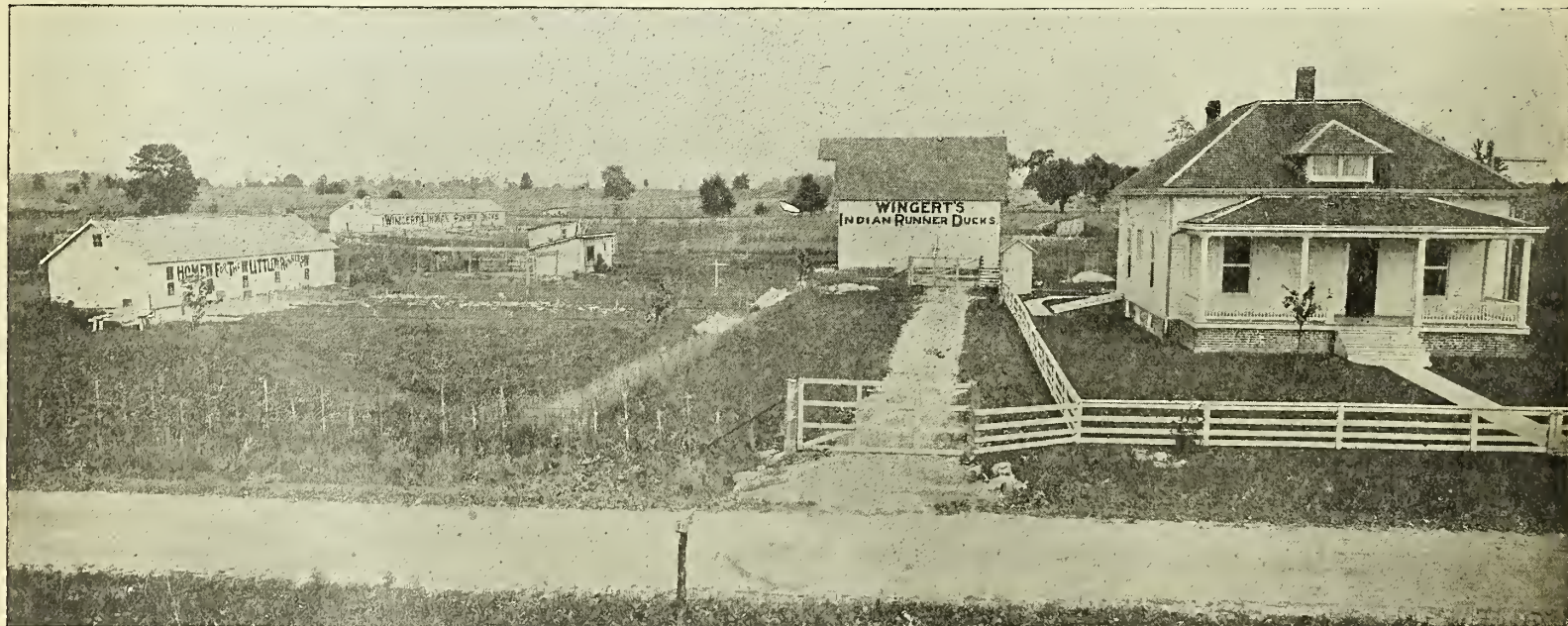
"The hen has no sense of smell and very little of taste; she is a creature of habit, as shown when the food is changed. A man fed bright yellow corn that the birds liked. One day he run out of the yellow and gave them red corn. Those hens would not touch the red corn until almost starved to it."

Do you know until I read this I was not aware that "the little brown hen" was minus one of the five senses and deficient in another? Thanks be, however, to the law of compensation, her "sight" is so good she can distinguish the difference between red and yellow corn.

"Taste" and "smell" are supposed to be the servants that stand at the outer door to minister to our appetites, so I wonder if Dr. Prince T. Woods recognized the fact that "biddie" has to depend mainly on her eyesight, when he wrote a correspondent last month, in the A. P. J., "In the use of foods, the animal economy has a wide range of adaptability and will accommodate itself to conditions. Appetite is the best guide in feeding. We have more confidence in the promptings of a normal stomach than in the best diet lists that have ever been drawn up." And in this connection I thought of the feeding test now going on in Pen No. 68 at the National Egg-laying Contest, Mountain Grove, Mo. Twenty-eight kinds of food are kept before the birds all the time, so they can make their own selection and do their own "balancing." With "no sense of smell and but little sense of taste" it will be interesting to note their discrimination.

While I did not know that the hen was so poorly equipped with "senses" I recognize that many keepers of poultry must believe it, and this doubtless accounts for the vile odors that hang around many coops and yards and justifies the feeding of garbage the hog would refuse. The owners "reckon it don't make no difference, since the fowls can't smell or taste."—J. H. Petherbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.

In closely-built houses, where there is poor ventilation, the air becomes contaminated by gases arising from filth and the accumulation of droppings. As the hens are exposed to these gases during the night, it is no wonder that the system becomes poisoned by them and disease results.



View of Wingert's Indian Runner Duck Farm, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Nat'l Conservation Exposition Poultry Show

To be Held at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 23-27, 1913
Will be One of the Largest Poultry Exhibits in the Southland

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Chm. Poultry Publicity Com.



NE of the greatest poultry shows of the South will be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 23-27. Entries will close at midnight on September 10, and all entries that are mailed later than said date will be returned. Competition will be open to the world. All judging will be by comparison and the show will be held under the American Poultry Association rules.

The two previous shows held in connection with the Appalachian Exposition in 1910 and 1911, under the able management of Director L. B. Audigier, were a decided success and called forth the praise of the poultry world.

The poultry exhibition to be given this year in connection with the National Conservation Exposition, will eclipse all former efforts as the exposition directors have issued orders to the Live Stock Department to spare no pains nor expense in making the coming poultry show of greater magnitude than ever. This means much to the poultry fanciers, and the show this year will be one of the chief attractions of the great exposition.

The Building

The Poultry Exhibition Building was designed especially for poultry and live stock. It is ideal, well lighted and has most excellent ventilation, and will furnish accommodations for 5,000 birds. Judges Drevenstedt and Wittman say it is the best adapted building for a poultry show that they have ever seen. The building is 150x140 feet, with double doors in front and rear, and on either side, windows on a triple roof; has dirt floor, altogether making an ideal building for poultry.



WHERE THE POULTRY SHOW WILL BE HELD

The Birds

The birds on exhibition will be of the highest quality. It is a well-known fact that some of the first prize winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Allentown, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Chicago, and other important shows, were won by birds bred and raised in the South. It goes without saying that the South will furnish her quota of high quality birds for the Great National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show. Many large breeders from all parts of the United States exhibited at the two great shows formerly held here, and they are expected to be more in evidence and with a greater number of entries this year.

Premiums

All premiums will be paid promptly. A large number of cups, cash specials and regular premiums will be offered, and no other Southern Show will offer a more valuable line of premiums to exhibitors.

The Judges

Judges Wittman, Drevenstedt, Owen, Marshall, Denny, Kummer, Fishel and Hutchinson judged the great Appalachian Exposition Poultry Shows in 1910-1911, and the Executive Committee has been instructed to secure judges

of national reputation to award the prizes at the coming National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show. The names of these judges will be published in the July issue of The Industrious Hen.

Former Shows

Secretary Campbell, of the A. P. A., Judges Wittman, Owen, Drevenstedt, Marshall, Denny, Kummer, Fishel, Hutchison, Cook, and others, all paid a very high tribute to the Appalachian Exposition Poultry Shows held here in 1910-1911. The coming show will be conducted on the same high plane as the other shows, but will be on a more extensive scale.

Inducements

The South is the most fertile field for the wide-awake, progressive breeder, and only last season one large breeder sold several thousand dollars' worth of prize winners at one of our Southern shows. A winning at the National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show will be most valuable to the exhibitor, because the entries will be large, competition will be sharp, and the best birds will win.

Poultry Institute

A special feature of the poultry show will be the Poultry Institute, which will be conducted by expert poultrymen furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by the American Poultry Association. The most practical and modern methods of poultry culture will be discussed.

The Management

The show will be managed by practical poultrymen and this insures the best attention for all birds sent for exhibition. The show will be uniformly cooped and no diseased birds will be allowed about the building.

John A. Jones, Superintendent of the Agricultural, Live Stock and Poultry Department, will have general oversight of the show. A competent and reliable superintendent, who is a practical poultryman, will have direct charge of the poultry show, and will be assisted by a corps of able assistants. The names of the Superintendent and Secretary will be announced in the next issue of The Industrious Hen.

Executive Committee: J. H. Henderson, Chairman; Prof. C. S. Cornell; Edw. M. Graham, R. P. Williams, W. J. Baker, John E. Jennings, Thomas E. McLean. Chairman of Exhibitors' Committee, Prof. C. S. Cornell. Chairman Publicity Committee, Edw. M. Graham.

The members of all committees will be announced later.

A cordial invitation is extended poultry raisers from all parts of the country to send their birds, with the assurance that they will receive most careful and intelligent treatment.

A warm welcome will be extended all visiting poultrymen. In making up your list of shows for the coming season, be sure and include the National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tenn., September 23-27, 1913.

Scummy drinking vessels cause sickness. They should be scalded out every now and then. Filthy water drank daily is very irritating to the bowels. Water is the principal constituents of the flesh, bones, feathers, and eggs of fowls, and necessarily large quantities of it is consumed daily. Therefore it should be seen that the water supply is not only pure but fresh.

There is a poisonous fungus growth in the blood in nearly all the fatal diseases. Fowls never perspire, so that many of these evils may be thrown off. On the contrary, they must resort to respiration. The result is that the great majority of poultry diseases are found in the head, the throat and lungs, and, therefore, it is in these parts that we must look for the symptoms of disease.

The Specialist-The Better Fancier, and Why

By S. P. PORTER, Mallet Creek, Ohio



THE MAN who puts his whole time, study and money to the rearing and perfecting of one breed, a specialist, or as we have heard him called, a variety crank, is without doubt the greatest aid to the true poultry fancy. As he advances in the study of his chosen breed, his eye becomes keen in the detection of defects; he has a greater chance for experimental mating and to study results of same. The peculiarities of his breed becomes so well known to him that he is able to establish types very close to Standard requirements. We would not say that there are not many fine birds in the yards of the breeder of 40 to 50 varieties, but we believe there is not a single breeder of a large number of varieties that can trot out any one breed from his yards that will equal in high characteristics the same breed as bred by a thorough specialist. Of course there might be exceptions to this rule in the



One of the best Rhode Island Red Hens ever produced. bred by Quality Hill Poultry Yards, Canton, Illinois

way of one breeder being a better feeder and care-taker than another, but even that would apply only to condition and general fine appearance of the birds, rather than to their high individual excellence as to Standard requirements. And we believe as a rule there is more of the real fancier's enthusiasm in the specialist than can be found in the breeder of a long list of varieties. There is one danger, however, with the specialist, which is not the rule, we are glad to say, but rather the exception, viz., the attaining of such a high position as breeder of his chosen variety, that he forgets the golden rule, and in his eagerness to corral the big cart wheels he gradually begins the selling of birds (on the strength of the reputation he has won) that are not worth the big price he gets for them. This weakness we have to admit exists among breeders and always will, but this is a black spot on the individual's heart rather than argument against him as a specialist. Not that there are many of this class, but to show at what length they will go in using their reputation as a breeder to put in the dollars, we will mention one case in which the writer was one of the actors.

Some years ago, soon after Silver Laced Wyandottes were admitted to the Standard, we were breeding that variety, and wishing to introduce the best blood in existence into our flock for the coming season, we noticed that a well-known breeder had just swept the field in the Wyandotte class at the big St. Louis show, and received on a cockerel the highest score ever known to the breed, at that time, 96 points. This breeder advertised eggs from this great male bird and females, none of which scored less than 94, for \$6 per 13, a big price for those days; but as the breeder was an old and experienced one, whom we thought to be honest, and considering the very high scores of the birds, we reasoned that if we secured one or two good males from the eggs, it would be a good investment; therefore, our check went forward for \$6. In due time the eggs came properly packed, none broken, but oh! oh! he had sent us 13 store eggs, not one being the shape, size or color of Wyandottes. We wrote him to the effect that store eggs was what he sent us, but to be convinced that we were right, we decided to set them and report to him. He did not answer this letter, nor deny the charge we put to him. Our faithful old sitting hen presented us with five little weakly chicks, two White Leghorns, two Brown Leghorns and one that was just chicken. Then I was thoroughly convinced that I was right in charging that he had shipped me 10c store eggs for my \$6. I wrote him the result and offered to submit proof, and this was his answer: "My Dear Sir: Very sorry for your bad luck with the eggs, and to help you out we will send you a \$30 cockerel for \$15, and hope to receive your order for same. We beg to remain, yours for business....." Say, dear reader, wasn't that rubbing it in? This man after stealing \$6 was ready to steal \$15 more if we had been soft enough to send it, and he, a man that had gained a national reputation, was now sucking the life blood of his fellowmen through the standing that the reputation gave him. Well, passing through his town a few years after, we inquired after him, and was told that he had retired with many thousands and had run for Congressman, but was defeated, and his business reputation had done it. He came near getting where stealing was popular. We wish to show by this illustration that it is the individual that becomes a blood-sucker, not the class. Oh, if every specialty club did its duty, it would make quick work with a man who carries around a little weaselly, dried-up heart, as hard as a stone, ready to cut the life-blood out of all new and unposted buyers. The specialty clubs are doing a great work, and on a whole are making it less easy each year for honest customers to get cut wide open. But, you know there never was a nice field of grain that did not have in it now and then a lusty old noxious weed.

What a power the specialists might be if they would hew to the line and allow no weeds in their camp, and if perchance one is trying to get a start, dig him out by the roots. Let us all be equal in the specialty club. The one man club spells death to the club that otherwise might stand for much good; big, true and unselfish hearts, is the need of the day; we have many of them, but there's room for more.

In a market fowl, the breast is the main thing, but in order to obtain a desirable breast it is necessary to have a good body first. So far as actual quality is concerned, the color of the skin is of no importance. But when market calls for a yellow skin, it is important that only such be served. Poultrymen can neither afford to quarrel with the demand, nor try to reform it.

When mating to produce table poultry, the cock should never be even moderately long-legged, unless the hen is unusually short-legged, for the cockerels from such a sire will be gawky and stilty in form when sent to market at an immature age. His breast should be broad, full and round, and his back broad.

The average weight of goose eggs is about 5½ ounces each.

What Is Wrong With Partridge Cochins?

By J. C. CLIPP, Saltillo, Ind.



IN THE several shows the writer has judged the past three seasons, he has noticed the Partridge Cochins were not represented in a single one. Some years ago when I first made the poultry business and judging shows my exclusive business, I found a large class of these most noble fowls in almost every show. Why this once noble variety is losing popularity is not fore-

seen, unless it is a weakness to run after new and untried varieties. The true value of the Partridge Cochin is evidently not realized. Their color is of the most striking combinations of shade. You will not find this striking harmonious combination of colors in any other breed except in Partridge varieties. The suburb poultryman that wishes to grow only a limited number of fowls and does not wish to go to a great expense in building fencing



in order to control his fowl, will find his satisfaction complete in the Partridge Cochins. It is said that these fowls come the nearest laying all winter regardless of the weather conditions, of any fowl recognized in the American Standard. The Malay and possibly the Black-Red Games are the principal foundation varieties that go to make the greatest portion of this variety. The many years of careful mating and breeding has put the present finish on the down-to-date color. When you find this variety gleaming with a rich mahogany color, hackle and saddle of males striped with a rich greenish sheen of black and the females beautifully penciled throughout, you can safely say they have the true color and have been carefully bred for years. The fancier who desires a fowl of real beauty will find all the requirements in this variety. Many years ago the females were hard to breed free from salmon-breast, but in this day you seldom ever see a salmon-breast hen. Every feather appears to be penciled in every section. At Spokane, Washington, I think is where I had the pleasure of seeing the pure Eng-

lish Partridge Cochins. I found they were much lighter in shade than the American Partridge Cochins. We much prefer the American bred Cochins. The exhibitor there informed us that the English Standard called for an orange golden red, while our Standard calls for a bright red or dark orange red. Personally we prefer that rich mahogany red, penciled with brown or black, with a true Cochin shape and the American Standard color. This is a fowl that is really fancy and a bird that is profitable.

Just let an exhibitor show a string of those old time favorites to-day in some of the leading shows, birds that conform to the true Cochin type, high in color, and note the attraction they will create. While it is a fact this variety is now and has been somewhat neglected, they are bound to "come back" again in the early future, because they are too valuable to discard forever. Last winter while judging one of our northern shows, an old breeder came to me and inquired as to who had some real good specimens of this variety. Strange as it may appear, I could not recall under the impulse of the moment just who had a strong line of these birds, hence could not refer our inquirer to any particular breeder. In almost any other variety I could have cited him to any number of reliable breeders. Just why these fowls are so largely neglected I am unable to say. It cannot be "want of merit" for it is a well-known fact they are a very profitable fowl, good winter layers, become broody early in the season, are great mothers and are very quiet. The old gentleman that inquired of us as to where he could obtain a few of these fowls, told me that he bred them very extensively back in the '70's, but let go of them to try some of the new varieties and has regretted it since, as many others have done; having parted from his first love, he was more than anxious to restore his first love in taking them up again, and I will almost guarantee that if the many "wild-eyed" fanciers that are going mad over a few of the new varieties really knew the true merits of some of those old varieties, they would naturally drift into breeding many of the old reliable varieties that are now shamefully neglected.

Profit in Poultry Keeping Solved

After investigating and experimenting in poultry for a quarter of a century, Edgar Briggs, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., called the "Thomas A. Edison of the Poultry World," has worked out a method for successful poultry raising and he gives his secrets, short cuts and labor saving methods in his new book, "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved."

The fifth edition of this valuable book, ten thousand copies of which were printed, is just off the press and it has been published by the A. D. Hosterman Company, of Springfield, Ohio, publishers of Poultry Success. This book will retail for \$1.00, but it can be secured in connection with *The Industrious Hen*, the leading poultry journal of the South, at a lower price.

Covering every phase of the poultry business, telling the secrets of feeding, producing a large egg yield and coping with the various poultry diseases, this fifth edition is invaluable to every poultryman, experienced as well as beginners.

Ducks are practically immune from cholera, roup and gapes. Their favorite diseases are spinal meningitis and paralysis.

The most notable growth of the duck is between the third and fourth week of its age, when it often doubles its weight.

In 100 parts of the yolk, 52 per cent is water, 45 per cent is oil and fat, and one per cent each of albumoids, coloring and mineral matter.

Ducks kept entirely on land, must have deep drinking vessels, so they can get their heads under water. Where shallow vessels or troughs are used they gum up about the eyes, become listless, sit about, lose their appetite, and eventually die.

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225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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East Tennessee Farmers' Convention

The Fortieth Annual Convention of East Tennessee Farmers was held in Temple Hall, University Farm, Knoxville, May 20th-22nd. The attendance this year was larger than at former conventions and the three days' session was one of unusual interest to the farmers.

A special feature of the convention was the organization of a permanent East Tennessee Boys' Corn Club as an auxiliary body. Clarence Dinwiddie, son of the expert poultry judge, J. A. Dinwiddie, of New Market, was elected president of the new organization.

A number of prominent speakers addressed the convention, among the number being W. B. Stokeley, president of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention; Hon. T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture; Joe E. Wing, of Ohio; Clarendon Davis, of Alabama; W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, and others. Several experts on live stock addressed the convention, among whom were Dr. Geo. R. White, State Veterinarian; Archibald Smith, of the Agricultural College of Mississippi; A. L. Garrison, State Feed and Seed Inspector. The poultry industry was represented in two addresses, one by Edw. M. Graham, Associate Editor of The Industrious Hen, who spoke on "Poultry Culture in the South," and the other by J. A. Dinwiddie, of New Market.

The convention was a decided success and much interest was manifested. The meetings will be the means of furthering the interests of progressive farming and of the live stock industry.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. B. Stokeley, Jefferson.
Vice-President—H. M. Wilson, McMinn.
Secretary—Prof. H. A. Morgan, Knox.

County Vice-Presidents

Knox, John A. Jones; Bledsoe, W. A. Greer; Blount, A. J. Kyker; Claiborne, J. H. Rector; Cocke, J. G. Murray; Grainger, W. A. Frazier; Greene, N. P. Earnest; Hancock, J. L. Leaman; Hawkins, J. D. Hamilton; Jefferson, J. A. Dinwiddie; Monroe, T. C. Bayless; Rhea, H. L. Reynolds; Sevier, T. D. W. McMahan; Sullivan, S. B. Gunning; McMinn, T. B. Mayfield; Bradley, J. N. McGee; Loudon, E. L. Giffin; Morgan, R. H. Madden; Johnson, N. R. Wills; Meigs, S. J. Housley; Hamilton, W. S. Beck; Hamblen, Wylie O. Reid; Marion, A. R. Rankin; Sequatchie, W. T. Alley; Anderson, H. G. Dail; Carter, J. A. Whitehead; Washington, Phil S. Taylor.

The proportion of down-feathers on the legs of Asiatic chicks when hatched, indicate the amount of feathers they will have when matured.

Poultry Show at San Francisco, 1915

The live stock exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, will, no doubt, be the largest, most varied and complete of any exhibition of like nature ever held in the United States.

The department of live stock is in charge of Mr. D. O. Lively, one of the best authorities in the northwest, and a man of experience in his subject, which stamps him as a first-class expert.

It is intended to make the poultry exhibit the greatest in the history of poultry shows. Mr. Lively is putting forth every effort to guarantee success and to bring together the largest number of birds ever exhibited in a show of international reputation. Mr. Lively has recently appointed an Advisory Committee, consisting of three members from each State. The members of this committee from Tennessee are: Edw. M. Graham, Knoxville; W. T. Murray, Chattanooga; C. E. Coe, Memphis.

In behalf of the Advisory Committee from Tennessee we want to urge upon all poultrymen in the State the great importance of sending their birds to this, the greatest of all shows. You have ample time to make preparations for a creditable entry, and should begin now to lay your plans for this important event. Any assistance the committee can give will be cheerfully rendered.

Results Were Very Satisfactory

In a letter addressed to The Industrious Hen, under date of June 2d, Mr. L. H. Reade, of Richmond, Va., said: "The results of my advertising with you have been very satisfactory, and I am contemplating using even a larger amount of space this fall."

Mr. Reade is one of the South's most progressive poultrymen. He is the originator of the "Blue-Bar" strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Mr. Reade is a firm believer in a liberal use of printer's ink.

The American Poultry Journal has just issued a handsome cloth-bound Year Book for 1913, containing 300 pages of valuable information. To say the least, the book is a real work of art. It is profusely illustrated, ten of the illustrations being four-color plates. The book is an encyclopedia of knowledge for the busy poultryman, also a directory of shows, judges, specialty clubs and experimental stations, biographies of prominent poultrymen, etc. The book should be in the hands of every progressive poultryman.

Poultrymen and live stock breeders of East Tennessee should join the East Tennessee Co-operative Breeders' Association, which was recently organized. The association is not intended as a money-making scheme for any individual, or set of individuals, but to promote the best interests of all breeders of thoroughbred live stock, including poultry, in East Tennessee.

Hamblen County, Tennessee, keeps up its reputation as the greatest poultry and butter market in this section of the South. The last week in May a car load of eggs and butter, valued at \$7,450.00, was shipped to New York. The same day five other car loads of eggs and butter were shipped to eastern markets.

Now is the proper time to buy foundation stock and get ready for next season's business.

Lexington, Tenn., May 29, 1913.

The Industrious Hen Company,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Enclosed find a renewal of my contract for another year. The Hen is an excellent advertising medium. I would not feel like I was in the poultry business if my ad. was not in its columns.

Respectfully,
MAPLE HILL POULTRY YARDS,
By Felix Creasy.

E. Tenn. Co-Operative Breeders' Association

At a meeting of the breeders attending the recent Farmers' Convention at Knoxville, the East Tennessee Co-Operative Breeders' Association was organized. We publish below a part of the Constitution, which gives the object of the organization and defines the duties of the officers, etc.:

Article II—Object. The object of this association shall be to encourage and advance the breeding and sale of pure bred live stock in East Tennessee and thereby encourage and develop the live stock industry of the south.

Article III—Officers. The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, a chairman for each county of East Tennessee, and an executive committee to consist of the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and two elective members to be elected at the regular annual meeting.

Article IV—Membership. Any breeder in East Tennessee of registered animals of a recognized pure breed, may become a member of this association upon the payment of a membership fee of \$5, and upon furnishing such information relative to his business as may be necessary. Memberships expire twenty days after each annual meeting, but may be renewed by the payment of \$1.00 for the ensuing year. Any person may become a life member upon the payment of \$15.00 to the secretary-treasurer.

Secretary-Treasurer. The secretary-treasurer shall receive and keep a correct account of all moneys received and paid out; shall keep a correct account of all meetings; shall keep a list of all members, together with their addresses and kinds of stock kept and shall make out a list of pure bred stock each sixty days that are owned and are for sale by members of this association. He shall also advertise regularly the live stock for sale by members of this association in such papers as the executive committee shall designate. In answer to such advertising or other requests, he shall furnish a list of breeders of this association and the live stock which they have for sale or exchange, to prospective purchasers.

County Chairmen. The county chairmen shall be appointed by the executive committee. It shall be the duty of each county chairman to furnish the secretary with a list of all purebred live stock breeders of his county and to perfect such county breeders' associations as this association may authorize him to organize.

Article VI—Meetings. There shall be an annual meeting of this association at the time and place of meeting of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may come before the association.

Article VII—Public Sales. Public combination cata-

logued sales will be made at such times and places as the executive committee may direct and such sales and animals entered therein shall be under the direction of said committee. Expenses of such sales shall be pro-rated according to the animals entered in the sale, and in addition, a small commission per head of animals entered shall be payable to the association for association expenses, and said commission shall be determined by the executive committee.

Within twelve hours after receiving an inquiry for any particular animal or class of animals, every member of the association will be furnished with the name and address of the person making the inquiry, and the inquirer will receive the name and address of every breeder in the association who can supply what he wants.

The association will put every breeder, small or large, in touch with buyers in every part of the United States at the very smallest possible cost.

The secretary will be able to answer inquiries for car-load lots and thus save the individual breeders time and money. The association is co-operative in every sense of the word and is going to benefit East Tennessee as no other association has done or can do.

Read the constitution and send your fee to the secretary so you can list your live stock at once.

The following county chairmen of the association have been appointed:

Blount—Jno. M. Clark, Maryville.

Knox—Dr. E. J. Foute, McGhee.

Johnson—H. T. D. Wells, Shouns.

Sevier—W. R. Catlett, Jr., Boyd's Creek.

Hamilton—S. S. Smith, Whitesburg.

McMinn—J. W. McGhee, Cleveland.

Hawkins—Chas. M. Smith, Rogersville.

Monroe—N. B. Hall, Vonore.

Loudon—J. A. Anderson, R. 2, Greenback.

J. F. Stanbery, of Newport, a breeder of national reputation, was elected president, and H. N. Camp, Jr., of Knoxville, was chosen secretary-treasurer. Mr. Camp will perform the executive work of the association. The other officers are: Vice-President, Prof. C. A. Willson, Knoxville; Executive Committeemen, Park Gettys, Knoxville, and John Hamilton of Hawkins county. They, with the officers, constitute the board of directors.

The chief aim of the organization is to develop the live stock industry in East Tennessee by finding a market for the small breeder. Catalog sales will be held annually in Knoxville, to which breeders from every part of the country will be attracted.

Further information will gladly be furnished by the secretary-treasurer, H. N. Camp, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.



Three Beautiful Birds, Owned by O. E. Miles, Columbus, Ohio.

A Practical Question Answered

Do you think any one that has only a little experience in the poultry business can make anything out of market poultry-breeding for the market and eggs only? Do you think there is any breed or variety that breeds as true to color and is any better for the back yard poultryman than the Black Orpingtons?—Yours very truly, E. E. B., Jacksonville, Florida.

In answering the above question, we would first naturally consider the person who is to manage the poultry. A person can make a success of poultry culture if a plan is outlined and followed out. One should commence on a small scale; the first act should be to secure pure-bred stock. The Black Orpingtons, while a practical breed, are in no way better than other breeds; yet, if they suit individual choice, they should be selected. After the breed is selected, a house must be arranged for them. An expensive house isn't necessary, but one that will afford comfort is, which naturally would mean room, fresh air, and dryness.

The stock must be kept healthy. To accomplish this point, one must study the care, feeding, etc. By care is meant proper exercise, watering, grit, shell, the avoidance of vermin, cleanliness, etc. The knowledge of feeding constitutes knowing what and how to feed. Poultry for egg production can't be fed similar to those being prepared for market. Egg formation demands a certain kind and grade of food, while meat formation demands another, and proper growth still another. Space will not permit a discussion of the different elements of poultry foods and the essential requirements of poultry for different purposes, but we can ease the reader's mind on the subject by stating that if a well balanced ration be given, no other thought need be entertained on the subject of proper feeding. Equal parts cracked corn, oats and wheat will suffice as a grain ration to be fed in deep litter to secure proper exercise and assimilation of all food eaten. Then, wheat bran, 200 pounds; corn meal, 100 pounds; middlings, 150 pounds; ground white oats, 100 pounds, and meat scraps, 60 pounds, to be fed as a mash, which should be given at noon or about two o'clock in the evening. In addition to the grain and mash food, green food and fresh water must be regularly attended to. The old assertion, that "health means wealth in poultry culture" can not be maintained in any cheaper and surer way than to regularly attend to each and every detail connected with what constitutes cleanliness, comfort and good feeding.

One can have and maintain ever so good a breed, feed and manage them in the best way possible and in the end secure the best supply of fresh eggs and fat, plump market poultry, and unless a market source is secured and maintained, success can not be attained. In the poultry business, as in every other, attractive marketing is an important feature, one that is so often overlooked, especially by our farm poultry keepers. One can have the cleanest and freshest eggs and unless they are properly packed or arranged for the market the price will not exceed that secured for the most inferior grade—the same by poultry raised and fattened for market—a large part of the profits in poultry culture, as in other business, depends on the marketing of the products. A special trade must be worked up—then the requirements of the trade judiciously met. Fresh clean eggs sorted in size and color, packed in neat boxes or baskets and delivered when the customer demands; plump, tender, clean plucked fowls, packed in a way that will surpass those found in the market stalls and delivered at the consumer's place of residence or place of business, are the essential points for consideration along poultry keeping lines that will return to the owner a revenue sufficient to make the business a self-sustaining one for the plant and his family.

A beginner, or one with but little experience, should by all means commence on a small scale and by constantly reading good articles on his line of poultry culture gradually work his plant from a mere toy up to a large sized commercial plant. It is better to embark on a small scale and meet success in the distant future than to build expensive houses, buy large flocks and without the necessary experience meet failure and disappointment and sooner or later be compelled to give up in disgust at a complete loss. Several times has the writer had the pleasure of seeing successful plants which developed out of nothing. Again, has he met people who have lost a comparative fortune by the small mistake of overdoing

the business in the beginning. The best known method to count success with is to make a note of all arrangements that prove successful and continually use them from time to time and those which prove unsatisfactory and unprofitable should be avoided.

Be sure that all work is done on time and that the poultry is getting all that is needed to return success and that all returns are marketed in such a way and at such a time as to be among the best and that will demand the best prices obtainable.—J. A. Thornhill.

Monstrosities and Freaks

Monstrosities and freaks every now and then crop out in the poultry yard, according to reports, many of which seem hardly creditable.

Double-yolked eggs, as a rule, seldom hatch; but sometimes they do—in some cases bringing forth two perfectly formed chicks, and in others there are some curious formations.

A neighbor hatched from a double-yolked egg a chick with four legs, one body, two necks and one head. Another hatched a three-legged chick from the same kind of egg.

Babcock tells of a double-yolked duck egg which hatched a three-legged duckling. He said this third leg was as useless as the fifth wheel of a wagon, and grew out of the duck's back. In other respects this duck was like the others, healthy and vigorous.

Babcock also reported a chicken with two heads and four legs, and a grown fowl that had two heads and apparently two digestive systems, which, however, ended in a single vent.

The writer recalls a case where from the same setting of eggs a cockerel and pullet were hatched, each of which had only one leg. They were owned by an Italian. An agent for a museum hearing of the monstrosities, offered \$25 for the pair, but was promptly refused. Several nights afterwards the chickens were stolen.

An English writer tells of a chicken where from the end of the backbone protruded another bone about an inch in length. From this two extra legs and feet depended. The extra bone being jointed, the chickens moved up and down while walking.

It is not unusual for deformities to be transmitted to the offspring. The writer had two White Plymouth Rock cockerels engage in a battle through a wire netting fence. During the fight one of the birds cut a piece off his comb (V-shaped) by getting his head fastened in the wire mesh. This cockerel was subsequently used in a breeding pen, and among his get was a cockerel that had a piece of his comb cut out at exactly the same place, and in the same style, as that of the parent bird.

It is common to hear reports of large eggs, small eggs, double-yolked and even triple-yolked, egg-within-an-egg, kidney-shaped eggs, etc. All such freaks are generally due to an overfat or diseased condition of the hen.

Sometimes there is a radical change made in molting. The writer had a white-faced Black Spanish hen, that while it originally was a black feathered bird, it turned partly white after the first molt. The next year it became two-thirds white, and the fourth year a pure white, not a feather on its body showing a tinge of black. The fifth year it molted part black and in the sixth year it showed still more black, but unfortunately, it died before it had another molt. Judging from the changes made each molting season, it would have been not much longer for it to have resumed its entire black coat.

When eggs are candled, and show a pale, greenish hue, and the yolk wobbles around in a weak, watery white, they are called "grass eggs." If cooked they have an unpleasant flavor. When a hen is made sick eating too freely of grass, she lays these kind of eggs.

It is claimed that in laying an egg, the pullet parts with about 1-60th part, by weight, of the total solid nutriment of its own body.

A mongrel and scrub fowl are not necessarily the same. The mongrel may be a large composite fowl of pure blood—that is, may be made by a cross of pure bloods, or a cross of pure bloods upon common stock. In either case it is removed from a scrub, which is a measley, small, common fowl, without a trace of pure blood in its veins.

Utility and Fancy Pigeons

By JOHN A. PORTER, Porterdale, Ga.

The editor of this section would be pleased to have readers send him their experiences in breeding, feeding, etc., which we will be pleased to publish from time to time. Would also like to have them bear in mind that the *Industrious Hen* is one of the best advertising mediums for pigeons in the South, as it is probably read by more breeders than any other Southern publication.

WHY MONDAINES APPEAL TO ME

By Harry M. Samson

EVERY lover of animal life picks for his favorite that particular specie which appeals to his eye. It may be a horse with its glossy coat and graceful gait; a dog, a cat or a massive elephant with its display of

muscular strength; but seldom an unsightly turtle or perchance a snake. It is the eye which plays such an important role in the selection of our pets. One finds that birds appeal to the average more strongly than other forms of

animal life. This is proven by the little canary found in most every home. Pigeons seem to rank next as general favorites, particularly because they seem to combine the elements of utility with that of beauty.

Not so many years ago the farmer who killed and ate his feathered pets was looked upon as sort of a cannibal, but now most breeders of fancy pigeons have a separate loft of utility birds that are bred for the sole purpose of supplying the demand of the family table.

The writer has always been fortunate enough to number among his friends, fanciers who have presented him with many varieties of fancy stock and in time had quite a collection of all the most popular breeds. I recall meeting a friend several years ago who had shipped me some very large Dragoons and several enormous old Runts. He asked me whether I had won many prizes at the county

fairs with them, and when I confessed that I had eaten them, he gave me a look that I have not forgotten to this day.

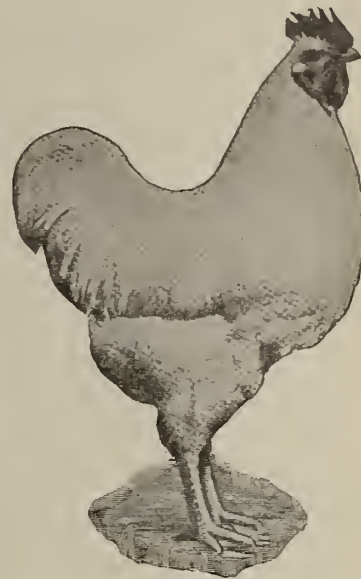
Being too practical for an out-and-out fancier, I naturally drifted toward the goal of the utility breeder. I endeavored to produce a large cross which, in my mind's eye, resembled a good sized chicken. Needless to say, I tried all of the popular, and some very unpopular varieties, crosses and otherwise, but the results attained were such that I was firmly convinced I would not set the world on fire. I then started at the beginning, firm in the belief that straight bred birds were the best, and I proceeded to prove it by experimenting along the lines of least resistance, namely, the most popular breeds: Homer, Carneau, Runt, and Hen Pigeons. I attained excellent results and am still convinced that my contention was correct. Somehow or other, however, I was convinced that I had not as yet found my ideal. Just about this time, while among the Alps, I discovered the apple of my eye in the form of the Swiss Mondaine. It was a case of love at first sight, and I have not gotten over the effects of it yet. What impressed me most about these birds, was the part of their keeping so everlastingly at it, breeding during the coldest weather and being none the worse for it. Never had I seen such squab producing qualities in so large and heavy a bird. Needless to say, I brought some over with me and have not had cause to regret my action. Since then I have bred these birds exclusively with most excellent re-

sults. Far be it from me to pose as an authority on this particular specimen. Where they originated I know not. There are as many kinds of Mondaines as there are hairs on a dog's tail. I have come across them in France,

Germany, England, Austria and Belgium, in all colors and sizes. Here in the States we find them everywhere and claimed to be imported or from imported stock. Some are excellent breeders, while others again seem slow in action, showing that they have been crossed with Runts. The Zoological Gardens in European cities contain excellent specimens, and I learned that most of them originated in Switzerland. In size they compare with the Runts, having broad, full breasts and weighing about one and one-half pounds each. They are, however, just the contrary of the Runt in the matter of breeding, raising their young to maturity, and their activity displayed by their willingness and ability to breed during all seasons of the year, with no apparent loss of vitality as is proven by their living and breeding a ripe old age. The colors of the straight bred birds are blue bar, white and silver bar.

SWISS MONDAINE OWNED
BY A. THERRIEN,
WEST LYNN, MASS.

CHAMPION White Plymouth Rocks



1st Prize Cockrel—3rd Prize Cock

At Madison Square Garden, New York, 1912-13

This winning stamps our flock as one of the best in the world, and the undisputed Champions of 1912-1913.

At Chattanooga, one of the South's greatest shows held Dec. 16-21, 1912 we won every ribbon offered, all specials, and the following sweepstakes prizes, \$35 cup for largest number of prize winning birds, and the special for the best display in the whole show. Our S. C. White Leghorns are

BRED-TO-LAY

and they do lay. They are famous the country over for their great laying qualities. There are one thousand acres of land in the Shepherd Poultry Farm and the two breeds are kept strictly separated. Write for mating list. Correspondence solicited. Address

Shepherd Poultry Farm

Quintus Shepherd, Prop. E. C. Barnes, Mgr.

SHEPHERD, TENN.

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST POULTRY FARM

ENGRAVED CARDS

100 and Plate \$1.25

Postpaid

S. B. NEWMAN & COMPANY,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Fearful lest I offend those who possess other varieties that do not compare with those that are bred by me, I shall touch lightly on other delicate subjects such as plain or crested heads, feathers of legs, eye-care, etc. In breeding qualities they compare favorably with good Homers, often having two nests on the go at the same time. For crossing purposes these big birds, in my humble opinion, have no equal. Another excellent feature is their freeness from most of the diseases that pigeons are heir to.

Anyone who is at all interested in pigeons can spare one dollar with which to become a member of the Southern Pigeon Association. We are going to have some great shows this fall. Mail dues to Mr. Hunt Clement, Anderson Mercantile Co., care of Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. He will send you full particulars concerning same.

Our Breeders and Their Birds

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee

On the outside cover page of this issue we begin a year's contract of advertising for Dinsmore Alter, University, Ala. He is a Professor of Physics and Astronomy at the State University of Alabama. Chickens are a hobby with him, and his aim is to have, as soon as possible, the best Buff Plymouth Rocks in the world. Prof. Alter has bred them for five years. He won last year at New Orleans, Birmingham, Jackson, Memphis and Toledo; his winnings at Toledo being 1st cock, 1st hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd pens and 2 specials. Professor Alter is raising one hundred and fifty this year, but is going to dispose of one hundred before the fall term at the University opens, and he

is, therefore, giving special summer bargains. His birds have free range on University campus. Cock heading the best pen weighs thirteen pounds in show condition. Prof. Alter trap-nests and pedigrees all young stock. Read his ad. and write him for his bargain prices.

WHEN EGGS ARE SOLD BY WEIGHT HOUDANS WILL BE IN DEMAND.

Some of our prominent breeds of poultry have been written and re-written about in the poultry and farm papers until there seems to be nothing to be said about them that has not already been said time and again.

It matters but little whether a breed is any better than other breeds, or, for that matter, half as good as most breeds, just so it has a lot of pushers back of it, you will hear about it from every quarter of the compass. But the breed I started out to talk about, the Houdan, is not one of the boomed kind. It is one of the hard working laying kind.

As its name implies, it is of French

origin, and has been bred in its purity for more than a century. They have been bred in this country for many years; in fact, before the days of booms, which accounts in a great measure for its quiet way of doing business. There are a good many breeders of this fine old chicken in this country who have been breeding them for a quarter of a century; in fact, when a person of good judgment, who knows the real value of a thing gets hold of them once he rarely lets up. They may take up an additional breed as the wave of popularity sweeps over the country, but they will hang on to the old reliable Houdan, pronounced Hoo-dan, with the accent on the last syllable.

In size it is practically the same as the R. I. Red, but entirely different in shape and general makeup. It is a fowl with a crest and beard, and has five toes upon each foot in place of the four toes of the common fowl. The flesh is white and very tender. They lay a pure white egg of large size, and are non-setters. They are really one of the most remarkable fowls from a family or utilitarian standpoint in the whole poultry realm. I believe it will not be many years until eggs will be sold by weight, and then people will be looking around for the layers of large eggs, and the Houdan will be right in the swim.

They are a fowl that bears confinement well, yet are good foragers when allowed the range. A short description of them would read: Body of the plumage black, about one feather in five tipped with white, giving the general appearance of a mottled fowl. Not having been inbred to keep up with the extremes of the fancy in points, it is a fowl of wonderful vitality, and the eggs hatch well and chicks grow rapidly from start to finish.

Any one wanting a fowl for the home for eggs in abundance and meat of the finest kind should not hesitate for a moment to take up the Houdan. —F. J. Marshall, in Atlanta Georgian.

SUMMER PRICES

on all orders for 100 and 200-egg size incubators received during June, July and August, we will accept at a 33 1-3 per cent. discount from our catalogue prices.

100-EGG SIZE.....\$13.33, NET

200-EGG SIZE.....20.00, NET

Take advantage of this saving and buy now and be ready for this fall's hatching. Write for our catalogue, if you haven't a copy.

Southern States Incubator and Brooder Co., : College Park, Ga.

WHITE (Regal Str.) WYANDOTTES

BARGAINS in breeding stock for June and July delivery. Must have room for growing youngsters.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

on day-old chicks and eggs. Write me your wants.

R. W. PATTERSON,

SHILOH, OHIO

REDUCTION SALE

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

500 Yearling Hens and Cocks. Eggs 75c per 15 or \$4.00 per 100. Buy your hens now while they are laying. One of the largest and best equipped Poultry Plants in the South.

IGLOE FARM, - R. E. Craddock, Mgr., - R. No. 1, - LYNCHBURG, VA.

200 S. C. W. LEGHORN HENS, 90c EACH

We offer these fine hens, just in their prime, at this low figure for quick sale. They are worth much more, but we must make room for growing stock. Act quickly. EGGS: S. C. W. Leghorn, \$5 per 100; \$45 per 1000; S. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$6 per 100.

DIXIE POULTRY YARDS, - STEVENSON, ALA.

Buff Ply. Rocks, 'Giant' Strain Bronze Turkeys, Indian Runner Ducks

Quality backed by years of careful breeding. Our birds are winners in our hands and customers at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis and Atlanta. If you wish quality, combined with honorable treatment, we can fill your orders and at prices most reasonable. Stock in either variety mated, no kin, and in any number. Write for prices, etc.

J. C. CLIPP

Box 700, Sault Ste. Marie, Indiana

As hot weather approaches the lice problem becomes serious to some, and manufacturers of lice powder begin to extol their goods. I would like to give my method of ridding hen houses of lice, a method that will never fail, the greatest lice exterminator in existence. Make an opening about one foot high at the extreme bottom of the house, and extending the entire length of the building, cover this over with one-inch mesh wire (do not use window screen), leave that open day and night, excepting when there is a severe storm, when a curtain of thin muslin or cheese cloth may be dropped, and you need no other medicine, with the exception of a little coal oil on the roosts where there are cracks, etc.—Geo. H. Place, Omaha, Nebr.

Start Your LITTLE CHICKS

on Succulenta Water And Watch Them Grow!

Better and cheaper than GREEN FOOD! Sample can (100 large tablets) by mail 50c. Drop postal for particulars to
The Succulenta Co. P. O. Box 405-25 Newark, N. J.

Poultry Shows and Associations

By EDW. M. GRAHAM, Knoxville, Tennessee

Madison Square Garden Show

Editor "The Industrious Hen,"

Dear Sir: As previously announced in the press, the Board of Directors of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Limited, has elected me to the office of Secretary and Superintendent of the Madison Square Garden Show.

I am to succeed Mr. H. V. Crawford, who for twenty-one years has had charge of this, the greatest of all American poultry exhibitions, and whose skillful management has made it what it is to-day.

As Mr. Crawford's friend and admirer, and as an exhibitor under him for the past six years, I honor him for the great work he has done and feel that he has set a standard hard to equal.

The aim of the Madison Square Garden Show is to be the Great Quality Show of America, just as is the Crystal Palace the greatest in England. In the past that ideal has been realized at the Garden and I shall endeavor to maintain that standard. In conducting the future exhibitions, I pledge myself to the following:

1. A modern and up-to-date show, elegant in appearance and convenient for the exhibitors.
2. A policy by which the best birds will win, regardless of who shows them.
3. Uniform and absolute enforcement of the rules.
4. A spirit in which I will endeavor to meet the exhibitors half way on any reasonable ground.

I have in mind certain amendments of the rules, as well as some changes in the arrangements, all of which will be announced somewhat later, and I can only say just at this moment that the dates will be from December 31, 1913, to January 5, 1914, inclusive. This will mean that the exhibition will be open on Sunday and thus afford the very busy classes an opportunity to view the show and it will also mean that exhibitors will have ample time during the week days to ship the birds to the show and to insure their safe arrival home.

I have much to learn and must ask that all bear with me until I am in full command of the reins of my office. If I can hold the confidence of the exhibitors I shall be satisfied, and my only regret is, that I can no longer continue to be an exhibitor myself at America's Greatest Show.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND,
Eatontown, N. J.

Lancaster County Fair

Fall fair poultry shows nowadays have the call and that fair associations are appreciating this is shown by the

BLACK TONGUE and MANGE CURES--LICE POWDER

GUARANTEED SURE CURE FOR BLACK TONGUE IN DOGS—No cure, no pay. Price \$3.00, but don't wait till your dog is dead before giving him my sure cure. Sent to any banker or responsible merchant in the United States, to be paid for when dog is cured. Send 25c to pay for parcel post and packing, balance when cured.

GUARANTEED SURE CURE FOR RED MANGE OR ITCH (or any kind Mange) on dogs. Price \$2.00. I'll send cure to any banker or responsible merchant in the United States. No pay till cured. Send 25c for packing. Balance, \$1.75, when dog is cured. No case too bad.

Most all Lice Powders contain only 25 per cent. of the real stuff that kills the louse or mite—sells for 25c per package. I'll send you enough of the real stuff to make 5 pounds, equal to \$1.25 worth of good lice and mite powder for 30c, stamps or money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

O. B. VAN WYCK

Lock Box 283

ANDERSON, S. C.

ROYAL BLUE AND LATHAM STRAINS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs greatly reduced, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per setting. This season's breeders for sale to make room for young stock. Write for prices and description.

BLTYHE BROS., - Box B, - FRANKFORT, KY.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Winners produced by single mating plan. Our Leghorns have well-developed combs, the marking that will win, combined with size and the long backs that show vigor and laying ability. Young stock of all ages at 12 cents and up. Special prices on breeders.

STURTEVANT BROS. BROWN LEGHORN FARM, Box 12, KUSHLA, ALA.

DENSMORE'S Single Comb White LEGHORNS

WIN, LAY AND PAY

We guarantee the safe arrival of all chicks and replace all infertile eggs. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices and mating list for 1913. 1,000 breeders.

THE DENSMORE POULTRY FARM, Inc. -:- ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

HEN & CHICKS

The best Poultry book ever published, and The Industrious Hen one year, 75c, or two years, \$1.00.

fact that Lancaster County Fair has just decided to make poultry a big feature at their fair hereafter.

Lancaster County, Pa., is the richest agricultural county in America and its Fair Association has lately elected Mr. W. Theo. Wittman, well known for his work with the Great Allentown Fair Poultry Show, as manager of the Poultry Department. This means that the Lancaster Fair Poultry Show will hereafter be on the map and add one more to the list of the great fair poultry shows.

For this first year the entry fee will be only 50 cents, with liberal premiums, and with good management and good care of the exhibits absolutely guaranteed. Two express companies guarantee good shipping service. The Poultry Building is now being entirely rebuilt and will be a magnificent poultry show hall by the day the fair opens. Lancaster will be the week after Allentown and it will be an easy and short haul to ship from one to the other and many will want to make both shows.

Premium list will be ready some time in July, and can be had by addressing the Secretary, J. F. Seldomridge, Lancaster, Pa.

The eighth annual poultry show of the Louisiana State Fair will be held at Shreveport, La., November 5-12,

inclusive, 1913. One thousand dollars in cash premiums are offered on poultry. This show was selected as the official show for the Louisiana Branch of the A. P. A.

The poultry building is 80x160 feet, and several hundred new Empire coops will be added this year.

O. L. McCord, of Danville, Ill., has been selected as Judge. S. M. Watson, of Shreveport, La., is Superintendent. For catalog and premium list, write to Louis N. Brueggerhoff, Secretary, Box 1100, Shreveport, La. All these officials are members of the A. P. A.

The eighth Annual Arkansas State Fair will be held at Hot Springs, October 27 to November 1, 1913. For full information, write Geo. R. Belding, Secretary.

The modern poultry house has everything inside it easily movable.

SHOW DATES

National Conservation Exposition Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 23-27, 1913.
Arkansas State Fair, Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 27-Nov. 1, 1913.
Dyersville, Iowa, Dec. 2-6, 1913.
Shreveport, La., Nov. 5-12, 1913.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30-Oct. 3, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1-6, 1913.
Tampa, Florida, Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 1913.
Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 3-5, 1913.

Poultry Disease Department

By J. A. THORNHILL, Hartselle, Alabama

Question.—Please tell me what to do for my ducks. They eat well at every meal, but the drakes mope around after eating, and the hens, while laying, are not doing as well as I expect of them. Have 42 hens and only get from 14 to 20 eggs a day.—A Reader, Georgia.

Answer.—It is natural for ducks to mope or lay around on the ground after eating. While your ducks are not laying extra well, they are doing about as well or better than some others owned by our readers. They will do better after getting into better laying condition.

Q.—I notice in one issue of The Industrious Hen where you will answer any question about poultry. I wish to ask a question or so; I will appreciate the answer too. (1) How much feed (mixed grain) must I give 200 hens at a meal—that is, where they have all the green feed they can eat? (2) Will two and one-half acres planted in rape (broad casted) feed these birds in warm weather? (3) Should the 2½ acres be cut into small patches? (4) I have five acres to work, would the remaining 2½ acres be sufficient for green food in winter months?—W. R. J., Georgia.

A.—About 25 quarts thrown into deep litter in the morning; at 2 o'clock a mash; and at 6 or before about 20 quarts more of grain. I never count the green feed. Always try to get your poultry to eat all of it they will. (2) Yes. Where you can't get rape, sow rye. I like Southern rye best for poultry. It doesn't grow so high. (3) It is best to keep laying hens in flocks of say, 50 each, but I have seen flocks successfully managed with several hundred. (4) Yes. One-half of an acre will grow enough. Green food is very essential to poultry, especially during the winter months.

Q.—I notice in Question and Answer Department of The Industrious Hen you state that turnip tops will stop hens laying. I have fed pheasants, all kinds of ducks in Ireland and England and still feeding ducks and Rhode Island Red chickens with all they will eat summer and winter and we have as good a stock of winter layers as we want. I am 65 years old and have been in the fancy chicken, bird and dog breeding for pleasure and profit for years and traveled all over these big United States and have heard more foolishness in the last 20 years about feeding turnip tops, salt, and setting hens on the dark of the moon for pullets and planting corn in the dark of the moon, and don't put your hand in a turkey or guinea hen's nest or they will leave it. All of this stuff

FOR RENT

This farm will be for rent and I will go back to "slinging lightning" when we fail to breed the best BUFF LEGHORNS and WHITE ROCKS.

Some of our best customers are in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. They have been here and know what we have. A man is what his neighbors say he is. Write for free catalog of "All-Wool" BUFF LEGHORNS and WHITE ROCKS. It's full of convincing evidence.

WOOLLEY'S POULTRY FARM, - Route 4, - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SUMMER PRICES

on all eggs reduced to half price from all of our birds. We are breeders of Black, Buff, and White Orpingtons, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Indian Runner Ducks and Buff Orpington Runner Ducks. This is your chance to get quality goods for the lowest price. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Southern States Duck and Poultry Farm, -:- College Park, Ga.

Southland's Champion WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Eggs from the Champions now reduced to one-half regular price

MARTIN F. SCHULTES, Box 143 Albashire, BARTLETT, TENN.

HINTON'S POULTRY

Quality WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUCKEYES, BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS. Baby chicks and eggs for hatching from select prize winners and great egg producers. A few good breeders and a choice lot of Collie puppies for sale. Write your wants; I can please you as to prices and quality.

MRS. H. P. HINTON, -:- IRVING, TEXAS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LECHORNS

Of the highest type, layers of many eggs, winners at many shows, including Knoxville, Nashville and Atlanta; stock and eggs for sale.

BROOK LAWN POULTRY YARDS, - - - - BRUSH CREEK, TENNESSEE.

started from the old negroes. Can you tell me why Indian Runner and Buff Orpington ducks have the cramp? —T. Fitzpatrick, Rome, Ga.

A.—Well, Mr. Fitzpatrick, I am a traveling man and have shown your letter to many of our leading poultrymen. Many of them agree that turnip tops will stop hens laying. Some told me that their hens would be laying nicely and as soon as they were let into the turnips they would cease laying. I believe in the moon theory of corn planting. I was once a farmer, and tried the theory several times. I am not in a position to say that turkeys or guineas will leave their nests if one puts his hand into it. You are not properly feeding your ducks or else the ground where they roost is damp. Either will bring about cramps or leg-weakness. We appreciate any one taking issue with us on any subject we discuss in the Hen.

Q.—How much castor oil do you consider a dose for a hen? (2) What causes pip? (3) My eggs are not hatching well, what can be the trouble?—J. McK., Ky.

A.—A teaspoonful isn't too much. (2) Various things, most of which is

indigestion. The nostrils become clogged from cold and the constant breathing through the mouth causes the tongue to become sore and a hard crust forms over it, mostly the end. Never remove it by pulling. Remove the cause and anoint the affected part with oil of some kind to which a little permanganate of potash has been added. (3) It is hard to say, with what light you give, just what is the cause of the poor fertility of your eggs. Too fat hens, sickly males or females, lice and mites and many other things are contributable causes for poor fertility.

Q.—Will you give me a reliable lice powder? My laying hens have a few and the setters are covered.

A.—To one-half gallon of wood ashes add a box of snuff and a few moth balls or naphthaline flakes. Mix thoroughly, put into a box and perforate the top so that you can sprinkle the powder into the feathers.

I have had the great pleasure during the spring of meeting many of the large breeders who advertise in the columns of the Hen, and if you want to talk and eat chickens just make a few of the Hen's readers a visit.

IMPORTED WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

I have imported direct from England a flock of WHITE RUNNERS. They have remarkable station and racy carriage; possessing the true Runner type and blood. Eggs \$5.00 dozen.

Eggs from my Winners at Atlanta, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and other shows, \$1.50 dozen.

I also have a pen of Walton's English Penciled Runners, imported, extraordinary layers of white eggs. Price of eggs, \$1.00 dozen. Circular free.

W. O. BROWNFIELD,

--

OPELIKA, ALABAMA

Water Fowls and Turkeys

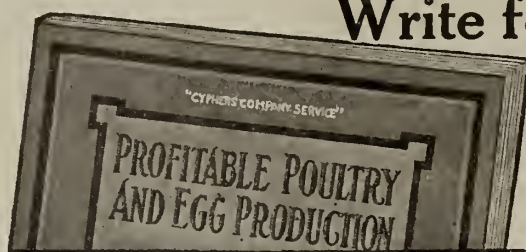
By Our Special Correspondents

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF TURKEYS.

A GREAT many little turkeys are now being hatched, and during this summer there will be many others to start on their road for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. There has been considerable interest shown in turkey raising in the South this year and from present indications more people are making an effort to raise turkeys now than at any time during the past ten years. It is well that they should, as these birds are becoming very scarce and there is always a good demand for them. The market at present on turkeys is 25c per pound, and you can readily see how much a thirty to forty pound Bronze tom would net at such a price. The supply and demand usually governs the price and such prices would not be available if the turkey crop had not been short the past season.

With the splendid range all over the South for turkey raising there is no reason why there should not be great flocks of turkeys on every large plantation in the South, especially where much grass and pastures are convenient for free range for turkeys. A turkey, like a pheasant, has a wild disposition and if given their liberty they will usually make their own living, provided they are started off right while young and given one-half a showing until they are out of danger. Usually an old turkey hen is much better than a chicken hen to care for and raise young turkeys, and if given their liberty they will usually find an abundance of bugs and food for their young.

A great many people make a mistake by keeping their little turkeys up too long before giving them exercise and they often become weak and soft, and haven't sufficient strength to produce the first coat of feathers, which is the most trying time with young turkeys. The best method so far found in raising young turkeys after the mother hen has hatched is to remove the hen to a woods lot or a fresh ground that has not been inhabited by chickens, away from the



Write for Your Copy of the CYPHERS Book— FREE!

It is more than a catalog—is educational, helpful, valuable. Contains 214 pages—many of them filled with sound advice based upon the knowledge and experience of leading poultry authorities. Chapters on right methods, newest developments and proved results at the Cyphers \$75,000 Poultry and Demonstration Farm make this book

well worth paying for—yet it is free. Also lists more than a hundred articles needed by progressive poultry keepers.

Everything For Poultry Keepers

Incubators	Fattening Mash	Anti-Fly Pest	Spray Pumps
Brooders	Scratching Food	Egg Preservative	Powder Guns
Brood Coops	Fertile Egg Mash	Fumigating Candles	Wire Fencing
Chick Shelters	Laying Mash	Drinking Fountains	Bone Cutters
Brooder Stoves	Short-Cut Alfalfa	Grit and Shell Boxes	Chick Markers
Leg Bands	Meal Alfalfa	Food and Water Holders	Bone Mills
Caponizing Sets	Full-Nest Egg Food	Pigeon Supplies	Root Cutters
Chick Food	Nodi Charcoal	Lice Powder	Nest Eggs
Developing Food	Poultry Remedies	Roost Supports	Poultry Books
Growing Mash	Napersol (Disinfectant)	Roosting Paper	Etc., etc.

All guaranteed by Cyphers Incubator Company to give complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write today for free copy of "Profitable Poultry and Egg Production." Please mention this paper. Address Home Office or nearest Branch store.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 13, Factory and Home Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: New York, N. Y., 23 Barclay St.; Boston, Mass., 12-14 Canal St.; Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Ct.; Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 S. W. Boulevard; Oakland Cal., 2127 Broadway.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS

Northern Grown Spencer, Snowflake, Fishel and Newell strains, fancy type, year-old stock, layers: Hens, \$2.00 each; Drakes, \$1.25 each. Forty head Black Orpington Hens, year old, \$2.50 each.

Petaluma Incubator Co., 142 N. Del. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

house. By taking four planks, 16 feet long and one foot high, and nailing them together at the ends this will make a yard 16 feet square. A shelter or barrel should be provided in this yard in case of hard rains. If the mother hen is turned loose in this enclosure with the little turkeys this is sufficient exercise for them until they are old enough to fly over the board, and then it is time to allow them a free range and give them their liberty, where they can secure grasshoppers, plenty of green food and select such food as nature has taught them to consume. A good grass field or pasture is a fine place for turkeys to range on.

Up until the time they are ready to have a free range they should be fed the first few days on boiled custard, the same as one would make for ordinary use, except the sugar should be omitted. If this custard is prepared and kept in a cool place, it will keep fresh for several days. They will eat this readily. After they are three days to one week old this food should be changed gradually, substituting curd or cottage cheese, which is made from clabbered milk hung up in a sack, letting the water drip from

the milk. They are very fond of this food and a small amount of corn meal and boiled eggs added to the curd makes splendid food for them. They will eat this when they will refuse grain food. Usually at one to three weeks old they will begin to eat crushed wheat or pinhead oatmeal, and they should be gradually changed to this feed by the time they are ready to take the open range. After they are ready to go on the range they should have one feed of heat every afternoon, and a light feed early in the morning. Allow them to roost at the same place every night. The feed should be given them on a plank or in a metal trough of some kind so that they can always have it clean. No feed should be left before them to sour and they should only have what they will eat up clean about four times a day for the first three weeks. After they are ten days old some tender green food should be given them, either fine chopped onions, lettuce, clover, alfalfa or something in the shape of tender green food. Clean, fresh water should be kept before them at all times.

Another important thing that should be looked after carefully,

SNOWFLAKE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Winner of First Ribbons at Great 1912 Atlanta Show Prize Winners Always. Heavy Layers of Pure White Eggs. Breeding and Young Stock for Sale

MRS. E. E. ESHBACH

--

1402 STURM AVENUE

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

and that is they should be kept free from insects. The best way to do this is when they are first hatched is to put a tiny bit of lard on the top of each one's head and a small amount under the throat, but do not put any on the body or under the wings, and with a thorough dusting with good insect powders of the old hen two or three times while she is setting will usually bring them off free from lice, but it is best to use the precaution when they are first removed from the nest as nearly all young turkeys or chickens that are hatched with hens have more or less lice on them, and if they are kept off for the first three weeks they are usually able to care for themselves after that. There is nothing more fatal to little turkeys than lice, and they will weaken their little constitutions to such an extent that many will die unless they are watched closely in this respect.

By practicing this method and allowing the turkey hen to raise them, they will usually be taken care of even through hard rains, as it is very seldom that an old turkey hen will drown her young. They will sit in the open and protect their young during the hardest of rains, but a chicken hen will not do so.

The Bronze Turkeys have become

very popular and are undoubtedly the largest and most popular of any of the varieties of turkeys, and are more largely used for breeding purposes than any others.

If the little turkeys are started off properly and fed good while young they will usually be matured by Thanksgiving and Christmas and the man who has fifty to one hundred turkeys to sell every fall can usually count on having a nice sum of money to spend for Christmas. By giving a little proper attention at the proper time turkeys can be easily raised.—Loring Brown, in Atlanta Journal.

DUX AND DRAKES

"How can I tell a duck from a drake?"

How? Why! whisper to the aquatic creature and listen for the answer.

If the bird replies with "Quack" after "Quack," calling you a fake physician, with deafening, clamorous insistence, you may safely conclude that she's a "she" and not afraid to assert her sex. My! When a whole flock of ducks join in chorus at close range, it makes all the noise of the rest of the world seem like solemn silence.

How different is the voice of the drake. How genteel is his fine, light

voice in comparison with that of the ducks. He seems to be telling you of some important matter that ought not to be blurted out to the world. His tones seem to be slipping through silken strands. You wouldn't think such a nice tune could come out of such a flat-billed organ pipe.

And then to make it all so certain that you shall not mistake him for one of his loud "quacking" companions, he has arranged to carry the "sign of the crescent" just in front of his rudder. This is shown by several small feathers curled artistically on the back, just forward of the main tail feathers. Even in breeds of ducks having males and females that "look just alike," this "sex sign" never fails.—A. A. Brigham.

CROWDED BROODERS MEAN CHICK TROUBLES IN FALL

"Brooders crowded now mean trouble in fall," declares Prof. J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. According to Professor Halpin, poultrymen should make sure that the chicks are given plenty of space to avoid overheating. "When brooders have been so packed that chicks were pushed outside, I have seen poultrymen come along and throw them inside, on top of the others, instead of giving them more room. As they grow, the crowding and overheating, of course, become worse," he continued.

"In summer this seems to have no other effect than retarding growth slightly, but in fall trouble begins. When those heated chicks are released on some cool autumn morning, they are chilled through and catch cold. Many may die as a result.

"Perhaps one of the greatest causes of overcrowding the chicks is the outdoor brooder. Most of these have a floor space entirely out of proportion with their advertised capacity. If the farmers built their own colony houses and used indoor brooders more largely, better results would be secured."

KNEW HIS HEN LAID DE EGGS

Unique litigation took place recently in Squire W. A. Perry's Court, in Nashville, Tenn., when he heard a replevin suit in which a hen and fourteen chicks was the property sought. Jim Hancock, colored, sued Joe Hughes, colored, for the aforesaid hen and babies, and nearly the entire colored population from the Flat Rock country were either witnesses or interested spectators. After telling the court that he would submit to the test of losing the hen and her brood to see where she would go at roosting time, and if she went to the hen coop of the other fellow he would give up, Hancock won his case and the court decreed that he owned the hen.

BYANDALS FARM

White Indian Runner Ducks

A strictly choice flock of females mated to the first prize drake at Missouri State Show and the first prize drake at United Fanciers' Exposition, at Omaha. Eggs from this mating at \$3.00 per 12. B. L. EVANS - SPENCER, INDIANA

STANDARD FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

WHITE EGG STRAIN—PRICES REASONABLE

Winners at Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for mating list. Stock for sale after June 1st. If you want winners write me.

JOSEPH BAKER, --: Box 1, R. F. D. No. 1, --: EAGLE STATION, KY.

White RUNNERS - Fawn RUNNERS

Winners at Indianapolis, Columbus, etc. WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS and BLACK ORPINGTONS. Our winnings prove we are at the top. Stock and Eggs.

RAY BOTTORFF --: --: CORTLAND, INDIANA

Cowan's White Runners - Fawn and White Runners

Are layers of pure white eggs and lots of them. My stock are descendants of some of the best flocks in the United States. I have the type that wins. Also can furnish Single Comb White Leghorns and Mottled Anconas, good as can be bred. Write for mating list. Prices very reasonable.

THOS. COWAN, --: --: DECHERD, TENN.

ROBERTS' PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Birds from my yards won at Marion, Fort Wayne, Muncie and Indianapolis, ribbons and cups. Eggs and stock for sale at all times. Send for catalogue.

G. A. ROBERTS --: --: WARREN, INDIANA

Single Comb RHODE ISLAND REDS

PURE ARISTOCRATS. The richest colored strain of Reds in the World. Aristocrats swept Chicago. Send for catalogue showing photos of some of the best Reds in the world. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. \$15.00 and \$20.00 per 100. Fine cocks and cockerels for sale cheap.

WARNER LEWIS, Red Specialist --: --: COMO, TEXAS

Specialty Clubs and Associations

As Reported by Their Secretaries

We are in receipt of a copy of the first annual catalogue of the American Buttercup Club. It contains the Constitution and By-Laws, Sicilian Buttercup Standard, and roster of members. There are several articles on Sicilian Buttercups, chief among which is one by Mrs. J. S. Dumaresq, of Easton, Md., in which Mrs. Dumaresq mentions the fact that through the efforts of The Industrious Hen this new breed was introduced in a general way to poultry lovers throughout this country. The price of the catalogue is 25 cents and can be ordered from Isaac Tillinghast, Secretary, Factoryville, Pa.

ANCONA CLUB OF AMERICA.

The annual year book of this club, is ready for mailing, and all persons whether they breed Anconas or not, should have a copy of same, which will be mailed upon receipt of \$1 to Geo. Johnston, Secretary, Jerry City, Ohio.

The book contains the names of all of the members, will have numerous and excellent articles by the world's best breeders, show many illustrations of prize winning birds and other valuable literature will be mailed free, and the \$1 enrolls you as a member for one year. Address J. O. Somers, President, Bedford, Ohio.

ANCONA CLUB NOTES

The Ancona Club is about to issue its annual Year Book, which will contain members' names and addresses, considerable live Ancona reading matter, and the book will be profusely illustrated. This book is given wide circulation throughout the United States and Canada and progressive Ancona breeders should not be left out. Membership costs but one dollar per year. Breeders will be listed in the book if they join the club at once. Remittance should be sent to R. W. Van Hoesen, Pres., Franklinville, New York.

The Ancona Club is working with the revision committee to get a more satisfactory standard of perfection for

MAURICE F. DELANO

SUCCESSOR TO

OWEN FARMS

A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

I want to thank my hundreds of friends and customers of Owen Farms throughout the country who have written me the nicest letters of congratulation I have ever seen, and who have pledged me their support and patronage. Many of these letters have been backed up by orders for stock or eggs or both and the support accorded me has exceeded my most sanguine expectations and encouraged me beyond measure.

SPECIAL FOR JUNE

Two carefully mated Pens in each of my varieties at the following prices:

\$25.00, \$35.00, \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00 per Pen.

Select the price you wish to pay and send me the amount directly from this advertisement. I will send you a pen of birds headed by a line-bred yearling descendant of a First Prize New York Male that I have carefully mated to four excellent one or two year old hens from our 1913 matings. You can choose age you want hens. The older ones will be a little better in average quality. The pen you order will be shipped you on approval, subject to return in two or three days at my expense if you are not absolutely satisfied that you have the best pen of birds ever sold at the price paid, and I will cheerfully refund the full purchase price.

SPECIAL JUNE EGG PRICES. LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

40c each: \$17.50 per 50; \$30.00 per 100, from Best Pens in Existence

\$2.50 per 15; \$15.00 per 100, from Grand Good Matings

Buff, White and Black Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. Reds.

WRITE ME AT ONCE FOR JANUARY CHICKS FOR SUMMER SHOWS.

In September I will issue a complete illustrated catalogue. Until then copies of Owen Farms Catalogue and Mating List will be gladly mailed you.

Try the Delano way and receive Delano treatment and you will remain a permanent Delano customer. Address

MAURICE F. DELANO, William St., VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor.

FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent.

Anconas in the next revision of the American Standard. The new proposed standard, as adopted in the annual club meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., in January, seems to meet the approval of the majority of breeders.

If Anconas are not better known in 1913 than they have been heretofore it will not be the fault of the Ancona Club, as the club is distributing tens of thousands of boosting circulars throughout the country. The result is already manifest in new converts to Anconism and a multiplication of club members. Any Ancona breeder who has either the good of the cause of or his own personal advantage at heart should not hesitate to co-operate by sending his dollar to join the club.

President Van Hoesen, of the Ancona Club, has started out to have the breeders co-operate in issuing an elegant colored plate of Ancona fowls in natural colors. It goes without saying that the enterprise will succeed, as Mr. Van Hoesen never yet undertook any Ancona stunt that he did not carry to a successful finish. It is proposed to have the work done by the best talent obtainable in the country.

There is good reason to expect that the efforts of the Ancona Club to have Anconas illustrated in the new standard will be successful. When live breeders co-operate to accomplish a proposition, it usually has the desired effect.

Black Orpington Breeders.

The National S. C. Black Orpington Club is making a special effort to bring the membership up to 1,000 members, having passed the 500 mark some months ago. In order that all may come in now and help the boom at State fairs and fall shows all

Capacity 30 Doz.
1" Sawed Lumber
Sides, Top, Bottom
7-16" Ends and
Center Pieces
Convenient Lock
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I have 200 breeders for quick sale at BARGAIN PRICES. Cocks, cockerels and yearling hens.

CHICK-A-DEE FARM, J. A. Dinwiddie, Prop., New Market, Tenn.

THE AMERICAN HEN

The American hen has been doing some really wonderful things in the matter of producing wealth, and generally without much encouraging treatment of any kind.

On the average farm, of the nearly six million reporting poultry, the hen has literally scratched her way to prominence in financial earnings alone and uncared for. This is particularly true during the summer or producing season, when she is given but an indifferent portion of a full ration of feed, and less care. A natural forager, she has been left on a majority of farms to look out for her own living, in summer, at least. Reckless concerning her sleeping quarters the old apple tree and the left-out farm implements have provided her a roost.

"Figgers"—and more "Figgers."

Yet so long ago as 1908 the earnings of the hen were exceeded among farm products only by the crop of King Corn, representing over a billion and a half dollars. The poultry earnings for that year more than equaled the value of the total wheat or hay crop or the cotton crop, including seed. Estimates made of the earnings of the hen for 1908 were placed as high as \$700,000,000, or about one-eighth less than the total earnings of the great American dairy cow, with

her rich products of milk, cream, butter and cheese.

These figures are based on prices received at the farm, not commercial quotations, and, therefore, represent the actual wealth produced by the earnings of poultry. Since the investigation by the Department of Agriculture in 1910 showed that the farmer received only one-half the price ultimately paid by the consumer, the American people must, therefore, have spent about \$1,500,000,000 for poultry and eggs during 1908.

Since then the poultry earnings of the country have increased so rapidly that Secretary Wilson was led to remark that only a mathematician could keep step with the advance without becoming bewildered with the immensity of the figures.

The census of 1910, in round numbers, credits the 5,586,000 farms reporting poultry with 296,000,000 stock fowls, having an average farm value of 52 cents, against 250,000,000 in 1900, with an average farm value of 34 cents; a total farm value in 1910 of \$135,000,000 and of \$86,000,000 in 1900, and that only fowls of three months of age or over were enumerated, eliminating many millions of young fowls that were hatched from March to June of that year, and which would probably have raised the total

farm value of stock fowls to a figure close to \$200,000,000.

The number of young fowls raised on the 5,655,000 farms reporting in 1909, totaled 489,000,000, with a farm value of \$203,000,000, while the egg production was reported as 20,000,000,000, with a farm value of \$307,000,000.

That the real number of eggs actually produced on the farms may not be underestimated, it should be said that only those eggs sent to market by the farmers were accounted for in the census. Twenty billion eggs, then, were disposed of to the non-producing consumer. In this figure the hen has not been given credit for the billions consumed by the producers. And the American farmer is reputed the heaviest egg consumer of them all. Eggs to him represent no cash expense. He feels that he can afford to be liberal with them on his bill of fare three times a day. And he is. Not the semi-suburban or boarding house farmer, where the city folks spend their vacations. Such "farmers" buy most of the few eggs they use. Reference is made to the farms of the interior, where eggs are known as the "farmers' beefsteak," and where most of their steaks are of that sort.

Large Cities Eat Many Eggs

The city man's egg meal is breakfast. Yet the four million, some hundred odd thousand inhabitants of New York City, in 1911, consumed more than 1,800,000,000 shipped-in eggs; \$45,151,000 worth, at consumers', not farm prices. This did not include the millions of eggs produced on the near-farms and the back lot poultry yards in the outskirts of the city's boundary.

Seven large cities having a combined population of 9,400,000, consumed 5,105,000,000 shipped eggs in 1911, an average of more than 540 eggs per capita. Many ate more, far more ate less, and others none at all. For the farmer, however, this is a low per capita average; possibly by half. The farm housewife reckons eggs by dozens, not singles, in their use both as plain cooked eggs and as ingredients in cooking.

There is a rural population of 50,000,000 people, a goodly per cent. of whom are egg eating farmers and their families. And although the eggs they consume are not accounted for in the market reports, they should, nevertheless, be credited to the total production of the American hen.

Also the millions of fowls consumed

BARRED ROCKS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

These birds are raised exclusively on my farm with plenty of clover and grass, with free range for growing stock. Their winnings have been second to none in the South the past winter. They have been bred from nothing but the best strain of layers, and do not get broody very soon; but lay a great quantity of eggs.

A postal card will bring you my mating list and a description of same. Eggs for sale. No stock now.

E. C. SPAIN,

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CHURCH ROAD, VA.



A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to get M. B. Turkey Eggs at half price--the Best in the Land

Two magnificent flocks, unrelated. Can furnish eggs from both flocks in one order if desired. Price \$5.00 per doz. B. P. R. Chicken eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Order now from the reliable

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, -- Mulberry, Tennessee

WOLF CREEK POULTRY YARDS

BREEDERS OF EXHIBITION

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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WHITEWASHING

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Sprayer

gives twice the results with same labor and fluid. Also for spraying trees, vines, vegetables, etc. Agents Wanted. Booklet free. Rochester Spray Pump Co., 206 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y.

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Remember

It takes a "Brown Beauty"
to beat a "Brown Beauty"

You want to win—see

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Knoxville, -:- Tennessee

Where the "Brown Beauties"
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on the farms, and that do not figure in the market statistics, should be added to the total of poultry earnings as reckoned by the reports of market shipments.

The reported value of poultry marketed, always at farm prices, exceeds \$200,000,000 for 1900. New York City alone paid \$20,000,000, dealer's prices, for its poultry in 1911, or \$4.33 per capita. And not every one in New York City can afford chicken dinners. Some enjoy them only by the grace of charity at Christmas time.—Robt. W. Maxwell, in *Successful Farming*.

FAVORABLE FOR POULTRY

THIS has been a very favorable year for raising chickens, and the breeders who have continued to set and hatch throughout the entire season have been fortunate, as they will find during next winter and spring, if they have pullets of different ages, that they will give them a uniform supply of eggs and they will not all begin laying at the same time. This is one mistake that many breeders make. They do not hatch enough chickens at different times during the year so as to have a uniform supply of eggs. But, this season has been unusually good. The only trouble has been that enough people have not paid attention to their chickens and hatched off as many as they should have done. Thousands of eggs have been set during this month and many chickens will be hatched in June. The cool weather has made it splendid for developing these young chicks and they have not suffered from heat. They have continued to grow and as a rule young chickens have done better this year than they have in many years past on account of it being dry and cool. The people who have attended to their chickens will certainly be rewarded for it.

As we can expect warm weather soon you should be very careful and watch out for insects, which is the greatest drawback we have in raising young chicks, over the entire South. The premises that they inhabit should be kept clean, should be sprayed at least once every two weeks with some of the disinfectants that are advertised in poultry papers, and can be had so conveniently now, that a few years ago we could not get these materials. Young chickens should not be crowded too many together. It will

EGGS ONE-HALF PRICE

HALF PRICE SALE OF BREEDERS NOW. RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE AND SINGLE COMB. CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND INDIANAPOLIS WINNERS.

Have you seen the "Origin and History" of Rhode Island Reds? 56 pages and cover. Will be sent for 20 cents, in cash or stamps. Send for free mating list and free half-price sales list.

BUSCHMANN-PIERCE RED FARMS, - Box 60, - CARMEL, INDIANA

SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT

"HEN-E-TA"

About 30% Tri-Calcium Phosphate
Popularly Called **BONE ASH**

**NO OTHER
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100 lbs. - \$2.25
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stunt them and keep them from growing if you attempt to keep too many in one place. Twenty-five to thirty-five broilers or frying size chickens are as many as should be kept in an ordinary brooder coop 3 feet by 4 feet. Of course if you have a house 10 feet by 10 feet after young chickens are feathered and frying size 75 to 100 can be kept in a house of this size.

Young growing chicks should be provided now with a good range. That this can be had, by all means spade up the yard and sow it in grain so as to make them scratch for the tender sprouted grain, and fix a good deep scratch pen where it can be well filled with litter of some kind, alfalfa hay preferred. The young chickens should be provided with plenty of shade and fresh water should be given them at least twice a day. Keep the drinking vessels clean and use some good disinfectant in the drinking water at least twice a week.

They should have a variety of food. The ordinary scratch feed should be fed bountifully at least twice a day, what they will eat up with a relish, and one feed of boiled oats which should have some meat scraps and alfalfa meal mixed with them and mixed afterwards with equal parts of bran, shorts and corn meal or any of the dry mash feeds. By cooking this food in the morning it is cooled and ready to feed in the afternoon. Young chickens will enjoy it and nothing will make them grow faster. It is bulky, it will fill their systems with food that can be easily digested, it will start the growing frame inside and will give them a capacity after they are grown to consume lots of food which they will afterwards utilize in the making of eggs. A chicken's future usefulness depends altogether on the way it has been raised while young, and if you wish a large supply of eggs next winter you cannot watch too closely and pay too much attention to the way you are feeding and growing your young stock now

that you will have to depend on hereafter to make you money.

In this day and time of strong competition the only man who can make a good per cent of profit out of any line of work is the one who watches the little details and knows how to produce fowls that will give him an extra few dozen eggs per hen per year for the same feed and afternoon. The same thing applies to the number of acres of ground that are cultivated and the merchandise and manufacturing business that the most can be gotten out of for the least expense. But in poultry and live stock the proper feeding with the right kind of breeding is the only way possible by which any one can stay in the business and make a profit out of it, and above all things the young stock must be raised right.—Loring Brown in *Atlanta Journal*.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

IN POULTRY RAISING

As a rule, it is the taking care of the little things that goes farthest toward making a success of any business.

This is especially true in the poultry business. Until one masters this feature of the work, they can not hope to be a real success. This is one reason why many women are really successful in the raising of chickens. They have the inborn faculty of detail in their work.

How to Set a Hen.

In setting a hen well, one must see that every surrounding is the best possible. That the nest is not too deep and rounding in the bottom, but nearly flat, with rounded sides so that the eggs will lie in a single layer and not pile upon each other in a manner that is more liable to cause them to get broken. In cold weather it is a good plan to line the nest box first with paper, then the nesting straw or chaff. This prevents the cold from getting to the eggs so easily from below. It is essential that the setter be guarded against the fussy work of the laying hens. A laying hen using the same nest will soon break up all possibility

ONLY ONE DOLLAR--PREPAID

For a limited time only, just to introduce our line of supplies. Complete poultry outfit consisting of 5 USEFUL ARTICLES for the Poultry Yard.

- 1 Galvanized (cone-shaped) Water Fountain
- 1 Dry Mash (Economy) Poultry Feeder
- 1 Grit (Economy) Poultry Feeder
- 1 Beef-scrap (Economy) Poultry Feeder
- 1 Oyster-shell (Economy) Poultry Feeder

All bright new goods, and delivered right to your door without any further charge.

POULTRY APPLIANCE CO.
MILWAUKEE, (955 16th St.), WISCONSIN

EGGS=EGGS=EGGS

As the hatching season is now begun I know that you will want to buy eggs just as reasonable as you can, and also you would like to know that the eggs are from birds of good stock that has a record behind it. My S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS have won in four State Fairs more blue ribbons than all the competitors combined. Of this stock I can sell you eggs, S. C. Buff and Black Orpingtons, at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of 15. From the S. C. Black Minorcas I can sell you eggs at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting or \$10.00 per 100. We guarantee 75 per cent fertility. These birds were all hatched and raised at the Kenmore Poultry Farm.

Kenmore Poultry Farm

Maxey Lane and Gallatin Pike ::= ::= Nashville, Tennessee

of a good hatch. On the other hand, the setter must not be confined so closely that she can not come off at will to feed and dust herself.

Here is another point to be looked after—the dust bath.

A good dust bath should be convenient and, in addition, a good insect powder should be used freely at the end of the first week, and again about three days before the hatch is done, dusting it freely into the feathers and around through the nesting material.

In that way you will prevent a hen from quitting her nest and a clutch of cold spoiled eggs on your hands.

Everything should be in readiness for the hen and brood before the hatch is due. If an old brood coop is to be used, it should be thoroughly scrubbed and brushed and well aired and sunned. In early spring a dry, sheltered place should be the one selected for its use, that it may be protected from the storms and cold winds.

Early Broods Do Best.

The early broods are the ones that do the best, as a rule, but they must be protected from the inclement weather so common at such a season. For the very early broods, a board bottom or floor is a good thing to keep them up off the wet soil; later on they do well upon the ground, being careful to move the coop upon fresh soil every day or two.

Incubators Must Be Clean.

The incubator should be run upon similar lines, with cleanliness for the watchword from start to finish. The machine should be thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed out before being put into



Weelaunee Mondaines Weelaunee Carneaux Weelaunee Maltese

The nobility of the pigeon world. A fine lot of young unmated stock for sale from the above breeders, at reasonable prices. Also mated and working breeders for sale. Best heavy squab breeders.

WEELAUNEE LOFTS

Porterdale, Ga.

use, well sunned and thoroughly dried. Use no disinfectants in the operation, however, as they may affect the eggs, by absorption. After each hatch, the trays should be cleaned and aired and the inside of the machine well brushed, but not washed. If the machine is to be started at once upon another hatch, while the trays are taken out and cleaned, it can be closed up and kept up to heat for a few hours, and the eggs put in, but the cleaning should not be neglected. The brooders should be as thoroughly cleaned. They can be disinfected. But remember that perhaps some sick chicks occupied them last season, making it all the more important for a thorough scalding and cleaning.

Green Stuff for Little Ones.

Be prepared with some sort of green stuff for the little ones. Either lettuce grown in hot beds or sprouted oats, handled in boxes. Whatever it may be, it should not be omitted, as it is just as essential as fruit and vegetables are to the average person. Have convenient and sanitary water vessels, so made that chicks can drink without being able to get into the water with their dirty feet. These should be well scalded out at least once a week where used for the right little ones. Soft feed, if used, should be fed either upon fresh papers each time or in small troughs, and not thrown upon the ground, which may contain all kinds of filth and contamination. Striving to avoid all the points of common carelessness and dirty conditions is the road leading to success with chicks.—F. J. Marshall, in Atlanta Georgian.

EXTRA CARE FOR HENS

A little extra care for the hens now will pay you many times over. Warm water twice a day will surely increase the egg yield over the old ice water plan so long used by many farmers and poultry keepers for generations past. The water should not be hot, but just as warm as the hens can take it. This is no idle theory, but has been tested time and again with the best results.


Eggs for Hatching

Eggs intended for hatching should not be allowed to chill before gathering them. After they are collected keep them in a cool dry place of about one temperature during the time. In other words, do not keep them where it is so hot during the day and cool at night. Nothing so injures the vitality of an egg as extremes in temperature.

Eggs kept any length of time should be turned once a day to prevent the yolks from settling and sticking to one side.

Do not keep eggs in shavings, as the odors often affect the germ and prevent a good hatch. Where many eggs are to be kept for incubator use it is advisable to buy or make a cabinet holding a hundred or two eggs, according to the capacity of your machine. Where the cabinet does not turn, sliding racks may be fixed in the shelves so that a single shelf full may be shifted by one movement of the rack from one end to the other.

Eggs kept in a cool, dry place will give good results, kept as long as two and a half weeks. But, of course, fresh laid eggs will hatch a little quicker



Lice Murder Chicks
check laying, stunt growth, ruin the plumage, torture the hens
PRATT'S LICE KILLER
(Powdered) murders lice and so insures greater profits.
25c, 50c. Guarantee—Pratts 160-page poultry book 10 by mail
At all dealers, or
PRATT FOOD COMPANY
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I Can Save You 50% on All Incubators and Brooders

I have thousands of satisfied customers everywhere. This means I can buy low and sell the same way.

THE NEW BUFFALO

Incubator is just about 1-2 the price that any machine of anything like the quality has ever sold for before. If you do not get yours you are money out of pocket unless you write at once for particulars. Send today for prices and full information. Address C. A. Cyphers, Pres., Buffalo Incubator Co., 476 Dewitt St., Buffalo, N.Y.



and give stronger chicks at the start than eggs kept full three weeks. It is not advisable to keep eggs for hatching longer than that time.

Keep Breeders Active

To keep the breeders active, feed good, wholesome feed. A mixture of one-third good, sound corn, one-third wheat and one-third clipped oats. The corn should be about half cracked and half whole or what is called very coarse cracked. Give two feeds daily, morning and night, or about one handful to the bird, or just what they will clean up nicely.

Keep a good quality of beef scraps always before them in a feed hopper where they can get it as they want it. At noon feed what green stuff they will eat up during the afternoon.

The above are considered good cold weather rations, but as the weather warms up less corn and more wheat and oats should be added and Kaffir corn substituted in a one-fifth portion of the whole mixture.

Care of Pullets

Pullets are often affected with a looseness of the bowels during the early spring or their very first laying period. This is mainly due to the extra drain upon the system necessary for egg production.

This can usually be checked by adding a little cheap grade flour to a soft feed once a day, or what is still better, cook a little white flour into a mush and feed a little of that once a day. A little Venetian red, say one tablespoonful to the quart of flour, might be added in extreme cases. Do not feed the mixture long after the trouble is corrected, however.—Marshall.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF PRESERVING EGGS

"Eggs may be preserved for several months by different methods," says Prof. James Dryden of the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural College. "If put up right in the spring they may be kept till the following fall or winter. They will not be as good, however, as fresh-laid eggs."

"A method that will preserve the original quality of the eggs for an indefinite period has not yet been discovered. By cold storage, eggs are put up in large quantities during the spring season when prices are low, but where it is desired to preserve a small quantity for home use the cold storage method is not practicable."

"Eggs intended for storage should be fresh and clean. March or April eggs will keep better than May or June eggs. The sooner they are put into storage after being laid the better they will keep."

The Lime Method.

"Dissolve a pound of lime in 5 gal-

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

Exceptional Breeders at Exceptional Prices

An opportunity to secure Winter Layers at a nominal price. Price on eggs reduced to make the sale complete. LET ME TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT.

QUINTESSENT ANCONAS

Winners Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere.

H. E. PORTRUM, Box 13, ROGERSVILLE, TENN.

lons of water. The water should be boiled previously to sterilize it, and then cooled. Stir thoroughly, and let settle. Then pour off the clear liquid into a wooden or earthen jar or tub. Fill with eggs to within an inch of the top of the liquid. This will allow for evaporation. The liquid should not be allowed to get lower than the top of the eggs. When the vessel is filled with eggs, cover it with coarse muslin or factory, over which spread a paste of lime to exclude the air.

The Water-Glass Method

"Water-glass (sodium silicate) may be purchased at the drug stores. Use the liquid form and the commercial grade in the proportions of one part water-glass to eight parts water. Use earthen jars or wooden tubs or barrels that are perfectly clean, and store in a clean, cool place. The material used will cost about a cent for each dozen of eggs stored."

FEEDING BABY CHICKS

THOUSANDS, yes, millions of baby chickens die on Missouri farms and in Missouri poultry yards each season. As a result, the loss in eggs and labor in hatching is tremendous. Much of this is due to improper methods of feeding and can be avoided. The newly hatched chick is a very tender and frail little creature just after having picked his way from the shell. The comfort of the chicks, and the feed given them are the two main things which will mean your success or failure, and these are the two things which require your most careful consideration at this time. See that they are comfortable, not to the extent that you nurse them, but they must be kept reasonably warm, dry and active.

Some of the mistakes in feeding are those of feeding too soon after being hatched, feeding too freely, feeding sloppy food, feeding too much corn, feeding commercial grit at the start instead of sand, feeding other ingredients which should not be used at the very beginning. These and similar mistakes tend to irritate the digestive organs and intestinal tract. Such practices often result in the chicks having diarrhea. The chicks become dumpish, get out of condition and die rapidly.

During the past two years, we have tried out several methods of starting baby chicks. If you are troubled with diarrhea of any kind, or lack of vital-

Poultry Profits Doubled

1 bring 30¢ per lb.

1 bring only 15¢ per lb.

CAPONIZING SETS

bring the largest profits — 100% more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Capons sell for 30c. a pound, while ordinary poultry brings only 15c. a pound. Progressive poultrymen know these things and use

PILLING

Sent postpaid, \$2.50 per set with "Easy-to-use" instructions. We also make *Poultry Marker*, 25c. *Gape Worm Extractor*, 25c. *French Killing Knife*, 50c. Booklet, "Guide for Caponizing," FREE.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO., 23d & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

ity, or slow growth, then try the following plan. It has been one of the most successful plans of feeding baby chicks which we have ever used.

We sprinkle a little clover chaff or fine cut straw or clean litter, free from must and mold, over the floor of the brooder or hover before the chicks are placed in it. We provide a small fountain of pure water. The chicks are not fed for forty-eight hours or more after they are hatched. Don't feed too soon. Give the chicks time to assimilate the yolk of the egg which contains enough food to last them several days.

Begin by feeding a mixture of two-thirds rolled oats and one-third wheat bran mixed with a small amount of charcoal. This is fed on a clean

24 LEGBANDS FREE

MAKE YOUR HENS PAY



We send free 24 of the best Leg Bands made to every new and renewing subscriber to *The Industrious Hen* at 50c. 36 Bands will be sent with a three years subscription for \$1.00. If you are already a subscriber you may renew; or if you will get your neighbor to send 50c for his subscription, we will send a dozen Leg Bands to each. Enclose money order or stamps. Mention "Leg Bands" when subscribing under this offer.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

NUSZ'S ROSE COMB REDS AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Prize Winners and Heavy Layers. Eggs now half price. Some good breeders for sale cheap. Catalogue free.

MRS. H. R. NUSZ & SON
Box 300 Cecilia, Ky.

Nature's Favored Poultry Country

THE poultry industry in the Southeastern States during the decade ending 1909, increased over 100 per cent and in that year was valued at over \$40,000,000.

The advantages of short Winters, with practically no temperature below zero; long, sunny growing seasons, affording generous crops of varied feeds and permitting outdoor life the year around, and the little capital required, due to cheap lands and small expense for houses, are reasons why men from other sections and people located in this region are rapidly engaging in the poultry industry in the Southeastern States.

Southern markets pay a higher proportionate price, considering the small production cost, for poultry products than Northern and Western consuming centers.

At several large producing points are located extensive packing houses which pay very favorable prices for both eggs and poultry.

There are many excellent locations in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky for poultry farms. We can furnish you with land lists and all necessary information.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agt.

Southern Railway

Room 51, Washington, D. C.

board or paper four or five times a day and only a small quantity fed at a time. We remove the feeding board after the chicks are through eating. Clean sand is given about the time the first feed is given, and no grit is given before. We think sand is better to start chicks with than commercial grit, if it can be secured, and if not, then use fine commercial grit very sparingly until chicks are at least ten days old. After the chicks are a week old, we begin to add a little commercial chick feed to the above mixture and gradually increase this until the rolled oats and bran are eliminated from the first or grain feed. At this age, we also begin to feed a dry mash, the mash being made by mixing the following:

One part Wheat Bran.

One part Corn Meal.

One part Shorts.

One-half part Alfalfa Meal.

One-third part Rolled Oats or Oat-meal.

We add one-half pound of very fine salt to each 100 pounds of the above mixture, and also add a handful of fine charcoal. After the chicks are two weeks old, we begin to add a small quantity of dry beef scraps to the mash mixture. If the chicks are on free range, and get plenty of bugs and worms, they do not need the beef scraps. After the chicks are a week old, the grain mixture should be thrown into a fine clean litter or worked into fresh soil so the chicks will be compelled to exercise. If confined to a board or concrete floor, keep a shovelful or several shovelfuls of clean soil on a portion of the brooder or hover floor so the chicks may scratch in this. If the chicks can be raised at all, they will unquestionably do well on the above feed.

Some farmer may say, "I cannot afford to buy the commercial chick food nor the rolled oats." We wish to say that you can well afford to buy anything for the first few days feeding if it will insure you a greater number of strong chicks and lessen your mortality. One sack of commercial chick feed and a 25c box of rolled oats will

SUMMER HATCHED CHICKS

from the eggs picked out by the Magic Egg Tester are equal in every way to any of the very best hatched in the spring. Hundreds of testimonials. Read our winter and spring ads in this journal. Look for the hand that "Points the Way." Circular free. \$2.00 each. If not at your dealer's, send to us.

MAGIC EGG TESTER WORKS, Brayton 72, Buffalo, N. Y.

start quite a large bunch of chicks. You can work gradually into the use of cracked corn, wheat and kaffir corn after the chicks are six weeks old.

We give our young chicks all the sour milk or buttermilk they want from the time they are hatched until fully matured if it can possibly be supplied. If you chop up a few onions occasionally for the youngsters, these are good for them, keep them in good condition, and help supply the green food. The infertile eggs may be boiled and mixed with some of the dry mash and fed to the chicks, also bread crumbs.

When the chicks have reached the age of six weeks we then place a dry mash before them composed of 2 parts bran, 1 part shorts, and 1 part corn meal. This is placed in a hopper. It is also a good idea to mix a little fine charcoal in this ground feed, also a half pound of fine salt to every 100 pounds of the mixture. This mash is used until they are fully matured. From the time the chicks are six weeks old until maturity, you can feed them equal parts of cracked corn and wheat, fed in hoppers. If you cannot furnish your chicks with the sour milk or buttermilk, it may be necessary for you to add one-half part of high grade dry beef scraps to the dry mash.

Look out for lice and mites. Keep the coops, hovers and houses clean. Don't let the drinking pans go dry. Keep the chicks active and growing. There is no better place on a farm to grow them than along the edge of the corn field. Pull your coops and colony houses there this season and give it a trial. The chicks will follow the cultivators across the field, consume many injurious insects and worms, and will grow strong and husky.—T. E. Quisenberry, Director Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station.

HEAT KILLS CHICKENS

Not disease, but lack of shade, is responsible for many poultry losses in summer, declares Prof. J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin. The average poultryman may lose several hens before he realizes that heat is responsible for their death, or he may expose young chickens to hot sunshine too soon. A young chick hatched during hot weather must not be put out in the hot sun until after it is several days old, and must be gradually accustomed to the sun. Otherwise the sun may blister its tender skin, so that even though it is not killed outright, it is greatly weakened.

For shade, a corn field, small patch of sun flowers, shrubbery and bushes of any sort, as well as fruit or shade trees, are very satisfactory.

FAWN and WHITE RUNNERS

Pure white egg strain. Eggs, \$2.00 per dozen. Winners at Memphis, Jackson, Miss., New Orleans. GEORGE A. WILSON, Jr., Greenwood, Miss.

WHITE ROCKS

My White Rocks were second in the White Rock class in the International Egg Laying Contest.

They are excellent show birds and will pay big dividends.

J. C. NEFF, Richmond, Kentucky

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Some choice young birds, vigorous and well marked at from \$1 to \$5 per bird. Yearling hens and cocks at \$2 and \$7.50 each. All of above from prize-winning, pullet-mated pens. Birds are cheap, quality considered.

H. W. WHITE, Box 474, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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ALWAYS IN THE WINNING

EXTRA BARGAINS IN BREEDING STOCK JUNE 1st. EGGS \$2.50 PER 15 AFTER MAY 15th.

W. F. KILMAN, BALD KNOB, ARK.

Many times something could be accomplished along this line by turning the houses around so that they face north and thus shade the chicks. Portable colony houses with solid floors can be raised a foot or more off the ground so that the chicks can get under them for shade. Old doors and objects of that sort can be used for shade by driving four stakes into the ground, and elevating the north end of the door some three or four feet from the ground while the south end is only about a foot from the ground. Small ducklings and goslings are even more subject to sunstroke than the chickens and so should be guarded with especial care.

AN EIGHT-EGG SOCIAL.

THIS scheme is not original, but was tried by a crowd of young people who had pledged themselves for a certain sum for charity. There were just sixteen in the "bunch," so eight of them went on the reception committee and eight arranged the program with the following results: The admission was fixed at eight cents (no objection to more) and the doors were opened at eight minutes before eight. After all had arrived egg-shaped cards were passed and the contest occupied just 18 minutes, or it could begin eight minutes of an hour and end eight minutes afterward.

What eggs are necessary in answering these questions? Eggs-actitude.

What eggs are always overdone? Eggs-aggerated.

What eggs are looked for? Eggs-pect.

What eggs cry out? Eggs-claim.

What eggs are high up? Eggs-alted.

What eggs are unquiet? Eggs-citable.

What eggs banish? Eggs-ile.

What eggs are athletic? Eggs-ercise.

What eggs hasten? Eggs-pedite.

What eggs burst? Eggs-plode.

What eggs investigate? Eggs-amination.

What eggs are bartered? Eggs-change.

What eggs have a title? Eggs-cel-lency.

What eggs are models? Eggs-ample.

What eggs are wide? Eggs-panse.

What eggs carry out orders? Eggs-ecute.

What eggs are irritated? Eggs-asperated.

What eggs are not included? Eggs-cept.

What eggs travel? Eggs-pedition.

What eggs use effort? Eggs-ertion.

What eggs are fond of digging? Eggs-cavation.

What eggs debar? Eggs-clude.

What eggs display? Eggs-hibit.

What eggs brace up? Eggs-hilaration.

What eggs lay out funds? Eggs-pend.

What eggs surpass all others? Eggs-cel.

What eggs go out? Eggs-it.

What eggs advise? Eggs-hort.

Books for Poultrymen

For a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, add 25 cents to the price of any book listed below.

"Hen and Chicks," or How to Make Money Raising Poultry

An all-round good book of information that is worth \$5.00 to any man in the poultry business. It gives facts and figures. No use experimenting all the time; profit by the other fellow's mistakes. Money returned if not pleased. 2d edition. 300 pages, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Brigham's Progressive Poultry Culture

A book of instruction in modern scientific poultry culture. Used as a text book in the poultry department of a dozen or more agricultural colleges and schools. Nothing of value has been omitted and nothing useless has been included. Edited by Arthur A. Brigham, Ph.D. 287 pages. Price \$1.50.

Rhode Island Reds

Origin and history of both the Rose and Single Comb varieties. How to mate for best results, by leading breeders of Rhode Island Reds. Edited by D. E. Hale, judge and breeder. Color plate of feathers by F. L. Sewell. 88 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

The Plymouth Rocks

A complete text book devoted to America's most popular breed of standard fowls. Explains standard requirements, tells how to select the right breeders and how to mate them. Edited by Wm. C. Denny and J. H. Drevenstedt, breeders and judges of wide experience. Three color plates by Sewell. 160 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Artificial Incubating and Brooding

Solves all problems of artificial incubating and brooding. Tells how to obtain strong germated, fertile eggs, how to operate incubators and brooders, grow the greatest percentage of chickens, etc. 96 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Poultry Houses and Fixtures

Used as a text book at Cornell University. Shows plans of low cost, practical and labor-saving houses, designs for inside fixtures, roosting coops and coops for young chicks, and appliances for the poultry yard. 7th edition. 96 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The Bantam Fowl

Mr. T. F. McGrew, judge and breeder, tells how to house, feed and grow Bantams, how to treat diseases, how to select and fit for the show. 72 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The Chick Book

Guide to success in rearing chicks. Experienced poultry raisers furnish information on all problems connected with the breeding, rearing, developing and fattening of chicks. Article and chart on line breeding. The day-old chick business, etc. 1910 edition. 80 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The Wyandottes

A complete text book and instructive treatise. Tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt, breeder and judge. Three color plates by F. L. Sewell. 160 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

The Orpingtons

Gives origin and description of type of this popular breed. A chapter on the Black, Buff, White and Non-Standard varieties. The Orpingtons in the show room. Prominent breeders' opinion of them and a discussion of the breed as a utility fowl. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt, breeder and judge. 80 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

The Leghorns

Contains valuable information for breeders of any variety. Suitable for amateur and fancier. Articles by best breeders and judges. Color plates of S. C. White Leghorns and Brown Leghorn feathers by F. L. Sewell. 144 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

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A complete guide to profitable Duck and Goose rearing. Articles by foremost breeders. Complete instructions on breeding, rearing, feeding, housing, marketing and exhibiting these profitable fowls. 80 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

The Asiatics

Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans, contains information on mating, breeding, selecting, exhibiting and judging. This information is of value to every breeder of Asiatics who aspires to produce the best of birds. Color plates of Buff and Partridge Cochins by F. L. Sewell. 100 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

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Experiences of successful Turkey breeders, exhibitors and judges in mating, yarding, housing, hatching, rearing, marketing, exhibiting and judging Turkeys. For the fancier and the marketman. Color plate of Bronze Turkeys by F. L. Sewell. 96 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price 75 cents.

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Is made up of articles by experienced breeders, giving methods of housing, breeding and feeding to increase egg production and make egg farming profitable. Article on pedigree breeding. 96 pages, illustrated, 9x12. Price 50 cents.

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A text book for the beginner and for all persons interested in better poultry and more of it. Contains the "secrets of success," both for pleasure and profit. New and valuable information on all branches of the poultry business. 160 pages, 9x12, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

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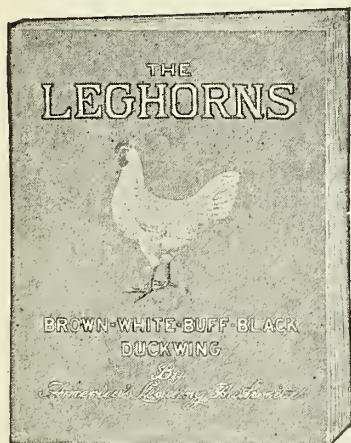
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Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee of 1898, 1905 and 1910.

This new book contains chapters on the following subjects:

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What eggs are too much? Eggs-orbitant.

What eggs know by practice? Eggs-perience.

What eggs are very great? Eggs-ceedingly.

What eggs make allowance? Eggs-cuse.

What eggs are unusual? Eggs-ceptional.

What eggs try? Eggs-periment.

What eggs are too many? Eggs-cess.

What eggs render justice? Eggs-ecutioner.

What eggs should be imitated? Eggs-emplary.

What eggs make clear? Eggs-planation.

The method of serving refreshments was most unique. Each per-

QUIT.

We very often see "don'ts" printed in papers, but I think that these "quits" are far better than "don'ts."

QUIT

Saying that fate is against you.

Finding fault with the weather.

Anticipating evils in the future.

Pretending, and be your real self.

Going around with a gloomy face.

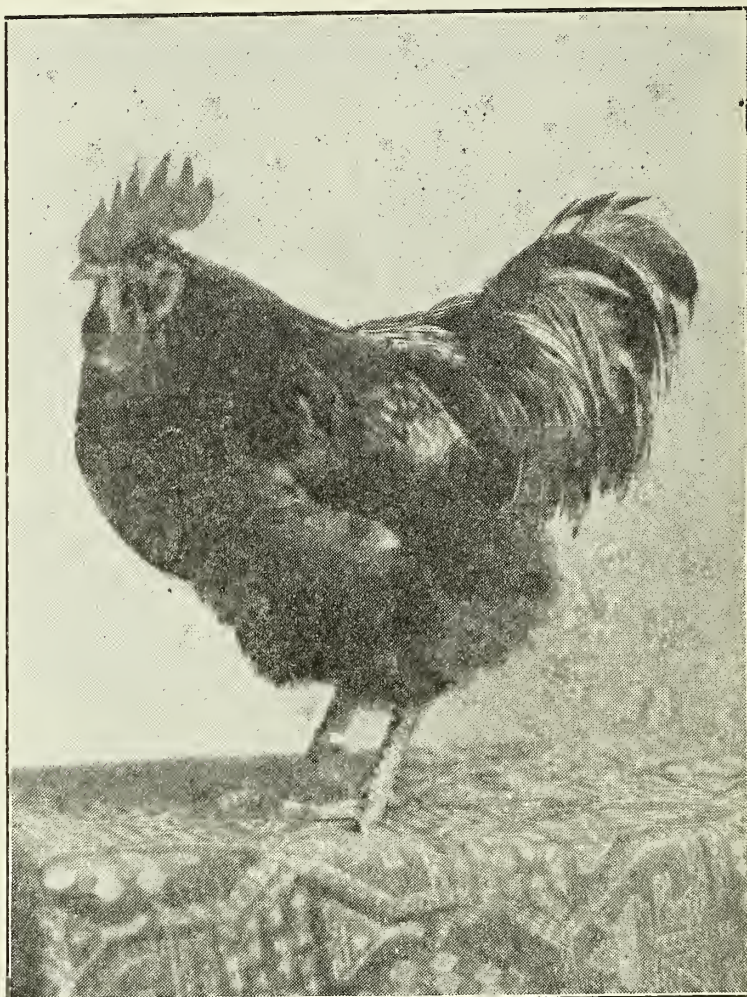
Taking offense where none is intended.

Dwelling on fancied slights and wrongs.

Talking big things and doing small ones.

Scolding and flying into a passion over trifles.

Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it.



Prize winning Black Orpington, owned by Mrs. L. P. Eberhardt, Elberton, Georgia.

son received eight egg-shaped cards about two inches square, tied with white and yellow ribbons (the season's colors). One set had the word "Cake" written on each card, another "Egg Sandwich," another "Coffee," one had "Olives," one "Candy," etc. The joy of this was to get your cards exchanged with others until you have a set that will call for eight different articles instead of just the one. The cards are to be redeemed at eight different tables at one cent each, making the spread cost just eight cents.

CAN'T RAISE CHICKENS WITHOUT IT

In a recent letter to The Industrious Hen, in which she renewed her subscription, Mrs. J. E. Weldon, Bowie, La., wrote: "We cannot raise chickens without your paper. Every issue has \$10.00 worth of information in it."

Thinking that life is a grind and not worth living.

Talking continually about yourself and your affairs.

Saying unkind things about people. Exaggerating and making mountains out of mole hills.

Depreciating yourself and making light of your abilities.

Pitying yourself and bemoaning your lack of opportunities.

Comparing yourself with others to your own disadvantage.

Lamenting the past holding on to disagreeable experiences.

Work once in a while and take time to renew energies.

Waiting around for a chance to turn up. Go out and turn them up.

Writing letters when the blood is hot, which you will regret.

Thinking that all the good chances and opportunities are gone by.

Thinking of yourself to exclusion of everything and everybody else.

Carping and criticising.

(See the best rather than the worst in others.)

Dreaming that you would be happier in some other place or circumstances.

Belittling those whom you envy because you feel they are superior to yourself.

Dilating on your pains, aches and misfortunes to everyone who will listen to you.

Speculating as to what you would do in someone else's place and do your best in your own place.

Gazing idly into the future and dreaming about it, instead of making the most of the present.

Longing for the good things that others have instead of going to work and earning them for yourself.

Looking for opportunities hundreds of miles away, instead of right where you are.

This means success and happiness; study it, learn it, practice it, and you will become so interested in the other fellow you will forget to be blue.—A. C. Stewart, Centreville, Ala.

LICE AND MITES

And how to get rid of them is a problem many poultrymen cannot solve. It is very easy if you use Licecil Compound. Simply hang the bottle in the coop, the vapors leaving the bottle are three times heavier than air and descend in a misty form, penetrating feathers, cracks and crevices. Lice have no lungs and breathe through the pores of their body and positively cannot live in this vapor. It is not necessary to paint, spray or dust. Licecil is so easy and convenient to use. Write Metzger Co., No. 199, Quincy, Ill., for free circular telling of this marvelous preparation.

SPROUTED OATS FOR POULTRY

I believe no green food equals sprouted oats in value for chickens. Last summer I raised 200 Buff Orpingtons on free range, where there was plenty of grass, but they ate only a small amount. The reason was that

they had access at all times to sprouted oats.

My system of sprouting oats has, I think, some points of advantage over those ordinarily used. I sprout my oats outside in wooden frames, right in the yard where the chickens are kept. I generally use eight-foot fencing boards, but any ordinary lumber, such as can usually be picked up about the place, will answer. First, make a frame four feet square with four boards on edge. This will make a frame six inches high, if you use fencing. Now, nail boards across this frame leaving about one inch space between them. I have made the frames larger than four feet square, but find them too heavy. By leaving one inch between the boards you give the oats plenty of ventilation.

Soak your oats (about one-third bushel) in an equal amount of water. In winter oats should be soaked in warm water, but I used city water, just as it came from the hydrant, for my oats all last spring and summer. By adding a few drops of a formaldehyde solution (such as can be purchased at the drug store) to the water, it is said that you can prevent mold, but mold gives no trouble in these outdoor frames; one point of advantage.

After the oats have soaked for twenty-four hours, spread an area about one inch thick on the ground, just so the frames cover it all. The chickens cannot bother it, except to pick a little along the edges under the frame. At first I covered the frames with muslin instead of boards, but the hens were not long in picking a hole into it. You may have to sprinkle the oats once every two or three days, but if there is one good rain during the sprouting period, this will not be necessary.

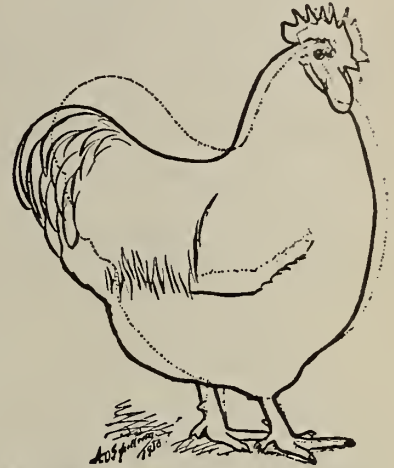
The oats will be three inches long in about a week's time. This is about the time to feed, if you would get the most out of them. If the weather is very wet and you leave them longer, they may sour. Watch them, and at the first sign of souring, feed without delay, as in this beginning of fermentation, they will not hurt the fowls. I was bothered very little, though, with souring.

In feeding simply move the frame over a little every morning—six inches or a foot—depending on the number of chickens. After they get accustomed to it, give them all they will eat. I begin to feed it to the little chicks when a week old. Oats one-half inch long are right for them. They greatly relish the sprouts, and, like older chickens, eat roots and all.

When oats have sprouted three inches, the bulk of your feed is increased several times, and likewise the palatability, and digestibility, along with the increase of food elements, taken from the air, and from the ground by the tiny rootlets. They thus save much of the grain bill, and supply growing and laying, instead of fattening food. This is what is desired in young and laying stock.

In the latitude of northern Iowa these frames can be used from the beginning of April to November. In case the weather gets frosty, simply cover with straw or a blanket. These frames are a great thing for those

The . . . Orpingtons Black, Buff and White



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

A COMPLETE AND AUTHORITY TEXT BOOK and Instructive Treatise devoted to the Orpington Fowl, the most popular breed in England and one of the leading favorites of Standard-bred Poultry in America. This book (80 large pages and cover) tells how to select breeders and how to mate for best results. Care, feeding and management fully discussed.

Edited by

J. H. DREVENSTEDT,

Breeder and Judge of twenty-five years' experience and member of Standard Revision Committee 1898, 1905 and 1910

Fully Illustrated by

F. L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, I. W. Burgess and others.

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Chapter V—White Orpingtons
Chapter VI—Non-Standard Varieties.
Chapter VII—Orpingtons as Exhibition Fowl
Chapter VIII—What Breeders Say
Chapter IX—Orpingtons as Utility Fowl

THE MOST VALUABLE FEATURE OF ALL

Text and Illustrations are based on the changes in the 1910 American Standard of Perfection

Tells what changes were made, why they were made and how they will affect the mating and breeding problems that now confront the breeders of Orpingtons. Progressive breeders and exhibitors who wish to keep abreast of the times cannot afford to be without this book. Text supplemented by over sixty illustrations, by Sewell, Schilling and Burgess, a study in pictures that will prove valuable to breeders, bringing clearly before the eyes of all Orpington admirers, in the minutest detail, every point of value in the fowl. The text and illustrations not only bring the book down to date, but anticipate the advancement of the breed for years to come.

The book consists of 80 large pages, 8½x11½, is printed on first-class paper and bound in a handsome cover.

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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN
Knoxville, Tennessee

raising poultry on a small area. If you have an area of land eight feet by four feet (enough for the use of one frame) you can provide almost enough green food for fifty hens all summer. If the land has a tendency to get sour sprinkle it with a little air-slacked lime. They are also fine for flocks with plenty of range, because chickens relish the quick sprouted oats better than any green food on the farm, and the frames furnish a convenient way to grow it for the little chicks.

I have had two years' experience with a patent oat sprouter, in which the heat is furnished by a lamp. It is a great thing in winter. "Poultry silo" expresses its worth. The frames, obviously, cannot be used in winter. I have used mangel-wurzels, cabbage, cut clover, and boiled potatoes, in winter, but the chickens won't notice these until the sprouted oats are eaten.

The whole truth about lamp sprouters is not told in the books or literature. In the winter of 1912, I used mine in the house and in the cellar; in both places with success in so far as a product of sprouted oats was concerned. But the odor produced in that process was so disagreeable, that the sprouter was moved out doors as early in the spring as possible. In the winter of 1913 I used it in the barn. To get the necessary heat, it was covered with building paper, and two horse blankets and an old overcoat wrapped around it. The results were satisfactory, and I had plenty of sprouted oats for a flock of eighty birds all winter.

My lamp sprouter is of wood outside. I would prefer one all metal because the wood gets moldy. Mold is the greatest trouble in indoor sprouting; a trouble you rarely have in the outdoor frames I have described, because there the growing oats get plenty of fresh air and sunlight. My treatment of mold is not orthodox. I watch closely for it, and pick off the moldy sprouts in their very beginning. The chickens eat this without harm; if mold has progressed much the fowls will not eat the oats unless starved to it.

I have for a long time been shaping my plan for a winter oat sprouter for a large flock—200 hens or more. I would have a separate building ten feet square, all cement. There would be a window and a door in the south side. The floor would slope to the northeast or northwest, where an inch pipe in the wall would let the water drain off. A first-class tank heater used to furnish warm water for the chickens, and to cook small potatoes, turnips, and roots, would furnish the heat and water for the oats.

Around the west, north and east sides, would be galvanized frames, in which a great number of galvanized, sliding trays, two feet square, would furnish all the sprouted oats for as many chickens as you wished.

W. C. Cummings.

The Advantage of a Specialist

We wish it were possible for us to impress upon the novice who is just taking up the breeding of standard bred poultry the importance of specializing in some particular variety.

The advantages of the specialist are many. First, he is able to devote his entire time and attention to but one variety. By concentrating his entire efforts in one direction he is able to overcome serious defects and establish certain characteristics of value which would not be the case if he were handling several breeds or varieties of a breed. We do not wish to infer that all breeders should be specialists, or that any breeder or breeders are not qualified to handle more than one variety, but it is our opinion that a greater success will be attained by any beginner if he would confine his entire efforts to an individual variety until such time as he has fully familiarized himself with it, rather than devoting his time or making an effort to breed several varieties, all of which invariably require the best intelligence of the average fancier. As a fitting example, one may point to a dozen or more of the foremost and best known American breeders who have made a triumphant success in breeding standard bred poultry, that have built up a profitable and substantial business in one single variety. There are so many specialists for one to take up that it offers ample choice. A dozen or more of the popular varieties for which there is a heavy demand, as well as the breeding of ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowls, pheasants, etc., etc. There is a good demand and good money in all of them, the important factor being to make known to the purchasing public that you have **QUALITY**, and when the best is sought, nine times out of ten, we go to the specialist. More rapid progress can usually be made; perfection more easily attained and better prices realized.—Exchange.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS

Many people give their chicks good care now, but neglect them when they put them out on free range.

To make your chicks grow fast and be healthy give them two or three times a week clabbered milk.

Cold bread thoroughly dried and rolled into crumbs makes an excellent food for your chicks.

It is absurd to expect pullets hatched in June and July to begin laying early in the winter.

Lawn clipping and green waste from the garden make good chicken feed. Do not forget this.

If you were unsuccessful at last season's shows, now is the time to prepare for the next.

No one can succeed if they keep their chicks in a hot, filthy coop during the summer months.

Too many poultrymen hatch their chicks too late that they have not time to mature before cold weather laying.

If you want to make the chicks work, dig up a spot of ground with the shovel and they will show you.

Breeders Cards

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ANCONAS FOR QUICK SALE—A few choice young hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels. Can mate to suit. Write at once. C. T. Taylor, 612 West Clinch Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs for hatching from my best pen. (Shenk and Barrett strains, of Morristown and Va.) \$1.00 per fifteen. J. A. Alley, Dandridge, Tenn. 109

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BLUE ANDALUSIANS—White Faced, Black Spanish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Runner Ducks. First winners Tennessee and Georgia State Fairs 1911-12. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15. Duck eggs \$3.00 per 12. H. R. Birchett, Lebanon, Tenn. 117

BLUE ANDALUSIANS and White Face Black Spanish. Best of Stock. 15 eggs \$1.50; 30 eggs \$3.00. A. N. Brown, Woodbury, Tenn. 111

BANTAMS.

RARE BARGAINS—Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, Rose Comb Black, Light Brahma, Black Tailed Japanese, Red Pyle and Black Red Game and Single Comb White Leghorn Bantams. 1,000 birds. Proper & Son, Schorharie, N. Y. 110

BANTAMS.—At Nashville, 1912, over 600 Bantams; I won 18 ribbons on 22 entries in Golden and Silver Sebrights; Buff and Black Cochins; eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Lewis Culps, Pulaski, Tenn. 109

BRAHMAS.

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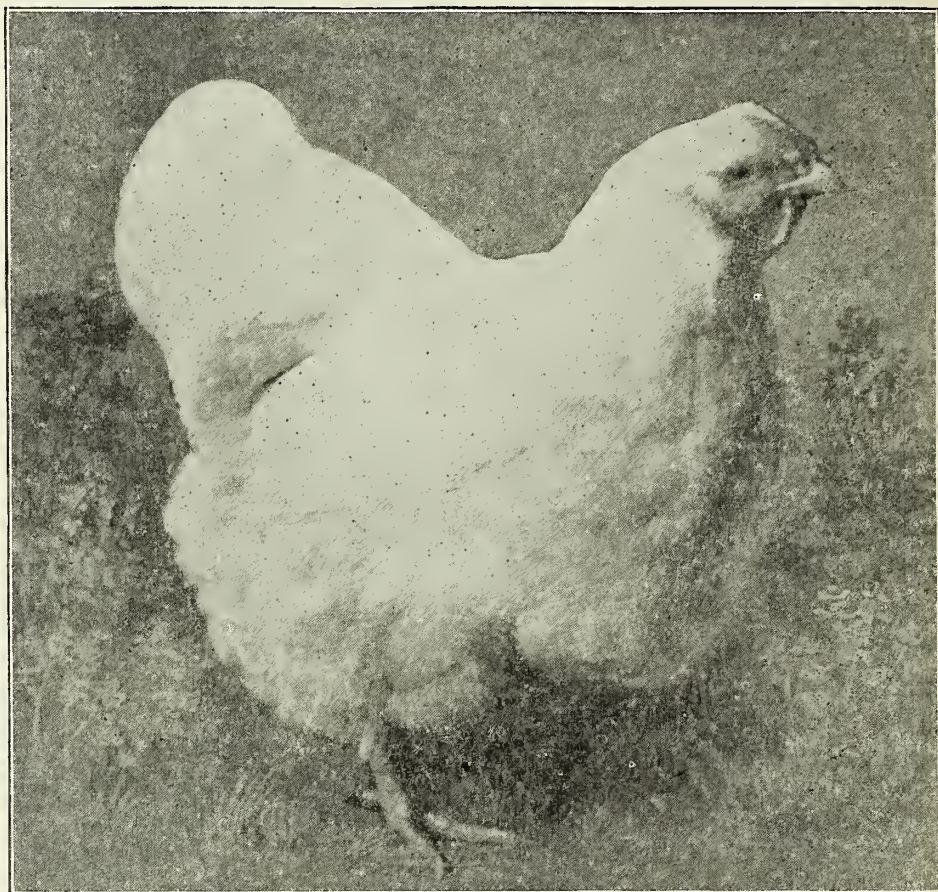
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